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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

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Gen. Lane Disposed to Return to Washington in Disgust.

The Welfare of the National Prisoners at the South.

Prospective Release of Col. Corcoran and the other "Hostages."

Probable General Exchange of Prisoners.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 1.

THE LANE EXPEDITION,

A letter has been received in Washington, from Gov. JIM LANE, expressing a determination to return to Washington, and declaring that the expedition from Kansas southward was impossible on the plan published by Gen. HUNTER. On the other hand, a Member of Congress, enjoying Gen. LANE's confidence, has written to him not to take any such step, but to go ahead, and all would work out right.

THE PRISONERS AT THE SOUTH.

HAMILTON FISH and Bishop AMES are still in Washington, in consultation with the Government and Mr. ELY in reference to their mission to Richmond. The Commissioners will announce to the rebel Government that President LINCOLN has placed their captured privateersmen on the footing of prisoners of war, and that their confinement will be changed from a dungeon to a military prison. This will at once release Col. CORCORAN and his associate officers from their present rigorous confinement, as hostages, whose lives were to answer for the lives of the privateersmen, if the latter had been hung as pirates. Messrs. FISH and AMES will, doubtless, be authorized to negotiate for a general exchange of prisoners, and in this view their mission will be hailed with pleasure by both belligerents.

A Committee of Representatives called on the Secretary of War, to-day, in behalf of a large number of the House, to urge upon that officer the propriety of adding Hon. ALFRED ELY to the Commission, charged with the duty of going South to promote the comfort of the Union soldiers now prisoners of war there. Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, their spokesman, urged the propriety of the proposed addition to the Commission, but Secretary STANTON satisfied him, and those with him, of the impropriety of including upon the Commission any gentleman who forms a portion of either branch of the Government, the mission being wholly one of religion and philanthrophy. He freely offered to include Mr. ELY, if that gentleman would divest himself of his public character as a member of Congress of the United States, recognizing, as he did, that his late experience in Richmond prisons would make him of valuable assistance in the work of benevolence.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The States of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey are, by an order issued to-day, added to the limits of the army of the Potomac.

THE PAY OF PRISONERS.

The Secretary of War directs that the officers and soldiers of the United States who are or may be prisoners of war, shall, during their imprisonment, be considered entitled to receive the same pay as if they were doing active duty.

A "MOHAMMEDAN MERCHANT" EXPOSED.

Some weeks ago a statement appeared in the TIMES, furnished by one who was gravely misinformed as to the facts, to the effect that the American Consul at Singapore had rendered his account to the Department at Washington, containing, among other charges, the amount of about $900 for goods purporting to have been furnished to the Consulate by RAHM-SAM-MA, a Mohammedan merchant, and certified to by the latter. It was further stated that, some time subsequently, the virtuous merchant, becoming conscience-stricken, went before a magistrate and made oath that the charges aforesaid were all fictitious, and that no such goods had been furnished; and that our Consul, who in the meantime had returned, being required to make oath to the correctness of the account, had declined to do so, and that it remained unpaid.

Having some reason to doubt the correctness of this story, I called in person on the Fifth Auditor, by whom the Consulate accounts are settled. The auditor assured me that the grossest injustice had been done the Consul at Singapore by the so-called "Mohammedan merchant"—that the latter had in truth filed such recantation of accounts as spoken of, but that on inquiry the Department had found the accounts of the Consul correct, the Consul had not declined to swear to them, and they had long since been paid; and that RAHM-SAM-MA, so far from being a conscientious merchant, was a knavish and unprincipled half-negro of Madras, who had been dismissed in disgrace from the Consulate for cheating, in the character of purveyor, (or Dubash,) an office that he had held toward the Consulate. His conduct in regard to the accounts was a mode of revenge, to which creatures of this class, caring nothing for an oath, very frequently resort. The Fifth Auditor assured me that they had never considered our Consul's integrit impeached by this affair; that he has been nine years in the service of the Government, and stands without reproach, both in the Treasury and State Departments, for his uniform uprightness and fidelity to the interests of the Government abroad.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE BY LOOSE COMMITTEE-MEN.

The Potter Committee, after laying before leaky newspaper reporters the results of investigations which they were commissioned to make for the House only, went through the wretched farce of presenting their report, *carefully sealed*, with the remark that "it had not been printed." At that very moment numerous loungers in the galleries were seen reading the report, published in a Philadelphia newspaper! This trifling with the sanctities of a legislative Commission is a disrespect to the body that appoints Committees, and should be punished as a breach of privilege. The Committee on the Conduct of the War is the only Special Committee raised by the present Congress to investigate matters of grave national interest, that has not been betrayed into a discreditable exposure of its doings in advance of its official report.

SEED DEPARTMENT OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

A very fine collection of seeds, of the growth of 1861, are now nearly ready for distribution, as follows: Members of Congress will each receive four hundred and seventeen papers of forty-two varieties. Agricultural societies will receive fifty papers each, of forty-two varieties. About fifty thousand papers are reserved for general distribution to persons making application. Something like a hundred and fifty hands have latterly been employed in making packages, filling them, &c. A large portion of the employes are women.

THE NAVY "DRY-ROT."

Senator HALE evidently thinks the navy an institution, like some of its ships, afflicted with the dry-rot. On Monday he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be instructed to inform the Senate when the ship-of-war *Pennsylvania* was built: what was her cost, exclusive of armament and stores, and how many cruises she ever made; also, when the ship *Alabama*, now on the stocks at Portsmouth, was built; what was her cost, and how much has been expended on her for repairs; what is her tonnage; is it in contemplation to complete and fit her for sea; is her model and size such that she can be profitably used as a sailing vessel, or can she, at any reasonable cost, be converted into a steam vessel, and do the Department intend making that change in her construction, and *have the Department any definite views in regard to that ship*, or do they intend doing anything with her different from what has been done *for the last forty years*; and also, that he be further instructed to give the same information with regard to the ship-of-war *Virginia*, now on the stocks at Charlestown, that is sought for in regard to the *Alabama*; and also, that he be instructed to inform the Senate when the ship-of-war *Franklin* was changed from her original construction so as to fit her for use as a steamer; what was the cost of such change; and do the Department contemplate furnishing her, and getting her ready for sea during the present year, or within any definite time.

"MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE"—IN THE FUTURE.

The number of Springfield muskets contracted for under Mr. CAMERON is found to be about nine hundred thousand—which is a little short of the estimate of Mr. DAWES. The total cost of guns contracted for, which cannot in all probability be delivered during the present war, is thirty-nine millions of dollars.

CAVALRY FRAUDS AND SPECULATIONS.

There is a cavalry regiment raised in Maine by Col. GODDARD, and now in Camp at Augusta. The regiment is full, about 1,200 strong, well mounted, in excellent discipline, and eager for service. But the War Department says to them, "We have no use for you—nothing for you to do;" and the talk is very strong for disbanding it. Meanwhile it is found that in other parts of the country skeleton cavalry regiments are maintained, and officers allowed to devote time to the task of recruiting and *buying horses and accoutrements*, out of which operations immense sums of money are drawn from the Government. Gen. STONEMAN, Chief of Cavalry, says that of eighty-three cavalry regiments authorized, fifty cannot be got together, and they are more than the Government needs. Will not Mr. STANTON crush this National nuisance?

MEDICAL HUMBUGS.

Recently, the Executive Committee of the Sanitary Commission, of which Rev. Dr. BELLOWS is Chairman, held a long consultation with the Committee of Military Affairs of the House of Representatives. The object of the Executive Committee was to present and advocate the passage of the bill, for the reorganization of the Medical Department of the army, which was published in the TIMES last Saturday. Dr. BELLOWS urged the necessity of abandoning the present mode of appointing Surgeons-General, according to seniority. He thinks the appointments should be governed by qualifications only, and says the present mode insures the heads of the Departments always being old men, who are generally prejudiced in favor of old methods, and very seldom educated up to the times, and exceedingly hard to convince that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; and especially that it is better to secure the health of the soldiers in the field, than to cure them in the hospitals. Dr. BELLOWS has spent so much of his life in camp and in army hospitals throughout the United States, that he is of course thoroughly acquainted with the deficiencies of military surgeons, and altogether competent to give advice. The very singular fact, however, remains to be explained that the wise doctors hired by Dr. BELLOWS and the Sanitary Commission to ride through the camps, and predict disease and health from a view of the sites thereof, have lamentably failed of success—those camps to which they promised most sickness having proved, in reality, the healthiest in the army.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

OPPORTUNE SERVICE OF THE TIMES—WISE VIEWS OF CONGRESS IN REGARD TO GOVERNMENT FINANCES—THE ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION TO HEAVY DIRECT TAXES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1862.

The course of the TIMES at the present juncture, in the clearing away the fog that had begun to envelop the National finances, is peculiarly gratifying to the Administration and to the practical men in Congress. Every reflecting man sees that it is in the wise management of the money power of the Government that we must now depend for success in crushing the rebellion. We have the army—we have the wealth to subsist it—but how to draw that wealth from private to public use is the problem. The editorials of the TIMES are ably helping to solve it.

The issue of demand Treasury notes to an amount adequate to meet the immediate wants of the Government is settled. The making of these notes a legal tender in payment of debts is not so clear a necessity at present, in the judgment of many; but it *is* a necessity, and not merely a necessity, but a wise policy which thousands are daily learning to admit.

The next step in the legislative system will be the imposition of a direct tax, to an amount sufficient to give confidence in the payment of the Government indebtedness. The amount of this annual tax is variously canvassed, and ranges in the estimates from one hundred to two hundred millions of dollars. As the discussion progresses, those in favor of the less amount will have the best of the argument. They maintain that one hundred and fifty millions is a sum not sufficient to meet the current expenses of the war, which average not less than two millions daily—or seven hundred millions a year. And yet it is a sum far too great to pay the interest on the debt that is running up, and that must run up till the war is ended. *The war must be conducted and concluded solely on credit.* What need, then, to raise more money from the dried-up channels of trade, the ill-paid fields of agriculture, and the deserted workshops of mechanical pursuits, than enough to pay the interest on what the Government is compelled to borrow from its citizens? A direct tax of even $100,000,000 will be a terrible pressure on the people, and will hardly support the war for a month and a half! Is that an end to justify the means that must be resorted to to raise it?

The present war is for the unity and perpetuity of Republican government on this continent; not for this generation and this people solely, but for all ages, and for the descendants of millions, not here only, but in foreign lands. Why should this generation pay all the cost of the war it is waging in the interest of posterity? We are suffering enough in our day without paying for the war at all. Business is prostrated; every man of means has already lost a large part of his property value, and much of his income. Families have been broken up, thousands of members thereof have been lost by disease or in battle, and sorrows sown broadcast in society, ineradicable this side of the grave. And more of this destruction of business, this loss of property and private revenue, and this irreparable loss of men who are the mainstay of families, must ensue, before the rebellion is suppressed and our Government restored. The people of this day are doing enough, and suffering enough, to sustain the cause of liberty and good government independently of the war debt, which should not be imposed upon them by present severe exactions. Let the future millions who shall enjoy in peace and prosperity the fruits of this painful and disastrous struggle bear their portion of the burdens which it entails.

In addition to the amount needed for the ordinary support of the Government, without reference to its state of war—say eighty millions a year—only so much additional should be raised as shall be needed to pay *the interest* on the debt incurred by this war, as the debt shall become funded. This interest will be small at first, for the debt is only begun to be funded. This will be just. With wisdom, it will be practicable; and the people can live and prosper under it.

YORK.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

Movements of the Burnside Expedition.

Vessels Departing from Hatteras in the Direction of Roanoke Island.

Panic of the Rebels at Norfolk and Richmond.

The Transfer of Beauregard to Kentucky.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 31, *via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 1.

The steamer *Ericsson*, from Hatteras, with the D'Epineuil Zouaves on board, arrived here this (Friday) afternoon.

The *Ericsson* was not able to cross the Hatteras bar. She left on Monday afternoon and was driven out to sea by a storm.

The *Ericsson* brings nothing later, except that the Burnside expedition was about to move to its distination.

The sloop-of-war *Hartford* will sail on Saturday morning for Key West.

A prisoner of war named TAYLOR, of Cincinnati has arrived here by a flag of truce from Richmond. He says that Gen. BEAUREGARD has left for Kentucky, taking with him 15,000 men from Manassas, and that JEFFERSON DAVIS is to take command in person of the troops at Manassas after his inauguration as President on the 22d of February.

The greatest panic prevails at Norfolk and Richmond in regard to the Burnside Expedition.

The French Commodore having returned from Norfolk, the Captain of the *Pomone* will go to Norfolk on Saturday on his way to Charleston.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 1.

Thursday was a bright and beautiful day at Old Point. Yesterday (Friday) the weather was cloudy and threatening.

When the *Ericsson* left Hatteras Inlet the weather was too rough to land the troops, and she being unable to cross the bar, Gen. BURNSIDE ordered her to return to Fortress Monroe.

The troops were in good health.

Most of the vessels had started from the mouth of the Inlet toward Roanoke Island, which, it was understood, would be the first place attacked.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Cincinnati, who has been a prisoner at Richmond since the battle of Bull Run, was yesterday released, and came by a flag of truce *via* Norfolk. He says that he was accompanied by a "detective" to Norfolk, who was very watchful not to let him carry any papers with him, from which fact, it is supposed, they must have contained some important information.

It was understood at Richmond, that Gen. BEAUREGARD would reach there Saturday, on his way to Kentucky.

The opinion at Richmond was that the *Merrimac* was a failure.

COMMODORE GOLDSBROUGH'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH'S dispatch, dated "United States Flag-steamer *Philadelphia*, Hatteras Inlet, Jan. 25 and 26," did not reach the Navy Department until Thursday. He says that he arrived in the transport *Spaulding* on the morning of the 13th ult., just at the commencement of a strong northeast gale of wind, which lasted until the morning of the 15th. He continues:

Then, for the first moment, we were enabled to commence moving our naval vessels to a position in the Sound, over and beyond the Bulkhead, where seventeen of them now lie, and have been lying for several days, under immediate command of Commander ROWAN, in full readiness for operations of any sort. With the exception of the *Whitehall* and *Commander Barney*, all the vessels intended to serve on the Expedition have safely arrived. The *Whitehall*, in trying to get here, became so seriously disabled that she was compelled to put back into Hampton Roads, whence I ordered her to Newport's News.

Owing to very serious difficulties, it was not in Gen. BURNSIDE's power, before yesterday, to make any rapid progress in getting his vessels over the bulkhead. Some of the difficulties, I fear, may prove insuperable, but many of them will be surmounted in a day or two. Then we shall at once move together to our destined point of attack. The channel-way of this bulkhead is shallow, narrow, and tortuous—under the most favorable circumstances scarcely an inch more than seven and a half feet of water can be found in it.

It was only by the greatest exertions and perseverance on the part of my officers and men, and by turning every possible expedient to prompt account, that our vessels of the heaviest draft—some of them drawing eight feet—were carried through this perplexing gut, and it was in contending with this difficult passage, with our vessels struggling along unavoidably one by one, that I first expected opposition from the enemy, but nothing of the sort occurred. Until quite recently he was in the habit of visiting the neighborhood weekly, and amused himself by just keeping out of harm's way, and expending ammunition from rifled guns at the vessels in this harbor. In no instance, however, did any projectile of his ever reach any one of them.

I had occasion to send out a steamer day before yesterday to ascertain if a certain buoy in the sound was still in its place, and while engaged upon this service she discovered two rebel steamers in the distance. On the fact being communicated to Commander ROWAN, he instantly put after them with several of our steamers, but they at once took to flight, and were too far off to be overhauled. Any decided approach now to this quarter, on the part of the enemy, with all the force he can muster, would, to a moral certainty, result in his speedy capture or destruction.

Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH appends the following list of his fleet of seventeen vessels over the Bulkhead:

Stars and Stripes, Lieut. Commanding WORDEN, 4 8-inch 20-pounder Parrott.

Louisiana, Lieut. Commanding MURRAY, 1 8-inch, 3 32-pounders.

Hetzel, Lieut. Commanding DAVENPORT, 1 9-inch, 1 80-pounder rifled.

Underwriter, Lieut. Commanding JEFFERS, 1 8-inch of 63 cwt., 1 30-pounder rifled, 1 12-pounder rifled, 1 12-pounder smoothbore.

Delaware, Lieut. Commanding QUACKENBUSH, 1 9-inch, 1 32-pounder of 47 cwt., 1 12-pounder rifled.

Valley City, Lieut. Commanding CHARLIN, 5 32-pounders of 42 cwt., 1 12-pounder rifled.

Southfield, Acting Volunteer Lieut. BEHM, 3 9-inch, 1 100-pounder rifled.

Hunchback, Acting Volunteer Lieut. CALHOUN, 3 9-inch, 1 100-pounder rifled.

Morse, Acting Master HAYS, 2 9-inch.

Whitehead, Acting Master FENNON, 1 9-inch.

Seymour, Acting Master WELLS, 1 30-pounder rifled, 1 12-pounder rifled.

Shawsheen, Acting Master WOODWARD, 2 20-pounders rifled.

Lockwood, Acting-Master GRAVES, 1 30-pounder rifled, 1 12-pounder rifled, 1 12-pounder smooth bore.

Ceres, Acting-Master MACDIARMID, 1 32-pounder of 33 cwt.

Putnam, Acting-Master HOTCHKISS, 1 32-pounder of 33 cwt.

Brincher, Acting-Master GIDDINGS, 1 30-pounder rifled.

Granite, Master's Mate BONNEL, 1 32-pounder of 57 cwt.

The above force exhibits as follows: 11 guns of 9-inch; 2 guns of 100 pounds, rifled; 3 guns of 80 pounds, rifled; 2 guns of 8-inch, 63 cwt.; 4 guns of 8-inch, 55 cwt.; 3 guns of 32 pounds, 57 cwt.; 4 guns of 32 pounds, 42 cwt.; 4 guns of 32 pounds, 33 cwt.; 3 guns of 30 pounds, rifled; 4 guns of 20 pounds, rifled, 5 guns of 12 pounds, rifled; 2 guns of 12 pounds, smooth bore—48 in all.

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EXPEDITION SENT IN SEARCH OF JEFF THOMPSON—HIS ATTACK ON COMMERCE—HUNTING UP A SLAVE—O'NEILL'S MILL—THE HOSPITAL AT MOUND CITY, ETC.

CAIRO, Sunday, Jan. 26, 1862.

The only change of any importance since my last is the circumstance that an expedition has gone out with a view of catching that somewhat notorious individual, JEFF. THOMPSON. THOMPSON is an individual of some considerable celebrity in that portion of Missouri, opposite this point; and he aspires to be considered the Marion of Missouri. If MARION were a robber of widows, peaceable citizens, henroosts and stables; if MARION always fought valiantly when his own force was a thousand men and his opponent's less than a dozen, and invariably ran away when his foe numbered one-quarter of his own; if MARION was a braggart, a coward and miserable thief, lower than one who follows the despoiling of "nigger" henroosts, then is THOMPSON exactly like MARION. Here, however, THOMPSON is not regarded as being fully up to that standard of patriotic excellence to which he aspires—on the contrary, he is generally believed to be a cowardly thief of the worst kind.

Day before yesterday, THOMPSON and his regiment first made their entrance into Commerce—a small town on the Mississippi, some 25 miles above this point. Commerce is exactly the place for the operations of an individual like THOMPSON. It is tolerably wealthy, strongly Union, and, better than all, entirely unprotected—no hated Federals are nearer it than Cape Girardeau.

Last Fall, when some Federal troops passed through Commerce, the inhabitants could not do all they wished to, to show their loyalty. They threw open their houses to the soldiers, gave them joyfully the best they had, set their mills at work for them, and when the troops left, refused a single cent in the way of remuneration. This circumstance may have tended to aggravate the ire of THOMPSON, and so, being fully assured that not the slightest danger was to be feared, the valorous JEFF. concluded to clean out the town. This he did most effectually on Friday last, and concluded his oprations by firing some 12 shots into the steamboat *D. A. January*, as she passed Price's Landing, on her way up the river. As the firing took place after dark, nobody happened to be hurt, although some of the balls whistled uncomfortably near to the head of the pilot, and others penetrated through the woodwork into various parts of the cabin.

Learning these circumstances yesterday, a force of 2,500 men left in the afternoon. It consisted of one regiment of infantry, under Col. WALLACE; the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, under Col. KELLOGG, and no artillery. As THOMPSON's forces are generally mounted, and as they will *not* fight unless they outnumber our forces twenty to one, there is not the slightest prospect of a fight. In the first place they can't catch him; and in the second place, if they do, he won't make a stand unless an immense numerical superiority on his side guarantees a safe and easy victory.

Late this afternoon a messenger came in, stating that there had been a fight, and our force was cut to pieces. Within an hour the whole thing was contradicted, and yet the former report has been telegraphed all over the country, while the correct one is reserved for to-morrow.

Last Friday, a man came in from Kentucky to Fort Holt, and stated that one of his negroes had run away, and, after due investigation, he was satisfied that the fellow was concealed somewhere in the camp. Permission was accorded him by the Commandant to search for his contraband, and soon after he succeeded in tracing the missing chattel to a regiment, just on the point of embarking for Smithland. All the officers and soldiers of whom he inquired denied most strenuously any knowledge of his nigger, asserting most emphatically that they knew nothing whatever of the object of his search. He was about to relinquish his servant, when a peculiar appearance in a baggage wagon excited his attention; and soon after, armed with a written permission to search the wagon, he stopped it as it was about going on the boat. The removal of a few tents, and other "plunder," revealed the presence of a full-grown nigger, who was snugly coiled up at the bottom, and who proved to be the servant in question.

For some reason, the military censor of the Telegraphic Department here struck the mention of the incident from the dispatches about to be sent to the daily Press. Why this was done I do not know, unless it be that the individuals carrying on the war in this section are doing it more for the purpose of pleasing a certain political faction, and, consequently, are fearful that an act of justice, such as the rendition of the negro to his loyal owner, might prove offensive to that particular class. Whatever may be the reason of their being ashamed of having done a simple act of justice, it is safe to say that the giving up of the contraband meets with very general approval.

The case of O'NEILL, whose mill was lately destroyed by our troops, still excites a good deal of discussion, and, in most cases, commiseration. The wife of O'NEILL, some years ago, married a German, who moved out near Blandville, bought 4,000 acres of land, built a flouring and saw mill, improved the property to a considerable extent, and then died, leaving an interesting widow and some half-a-dozen children. A short time since she married O'NEILL, a fellow of expensive habits and small sense. He ran through the property rapidly, until now little or nothing was left save the two mills. Upon finding that O'NEILL had been sawing some timber, supposed to be for the rebels at Columbus, orders were given to disable his mills. This could have been easily and effectually done by removing some portion of the machinery, by which process all labors for the rebels would have been completely stopped, while the property would still have been of benefit to the family. Instead of doing this, however, those intrusted with the execution of the order set fire to both mills and reduced them to a heap of smoking ashes.

Such operations do not generally have the effect to intimidate—they rather exasperate, and hence do much more evil than good. People who are knowing to the circumstances of similar cases, feel that the punishment is unjust, and, in consequence, they are infinitely more disposed to oppose than submit to the power which commits such acts of destruction.

To-day I visited the hospital at Mound City. To this place all the sick and wounded from Cairo, Bird's Point, Fort Holt, Fort Jefferson, and Paducah are sent. A long row of three-story buildings, fronting the landing, which were built for stores and warehouses, a short time since, was taken possession of, and devoted to the purpose of a general hospital. Besides the fact of possessing a suitable building, Mound City was chosen because it is a central place, and from its elevated position, comparatively healthy. It is a place seven miles above here, on the Illinois shore of the Ohio, and contains a population of probably one thousand people.

The lower stories of the block are used as wash and dining rooms, offices, &c., while the upper rooms are divided into wards for the reception of the patients. By cutting doors from one room to another, all the wards on the same floor are connected with each other. Each ward will accommodate from twenty to eighty patients, while to each room is assigned men suffering from a certain kind of disease.

The beds are generally bedsteads instead of cots, with a mattress, and sheets of the most immaculate purity. At one end of the block is a broad, lofty room, containing forty double beds, and which is called the "Convalescing Apartment." Here, as soon as able, a man is brought from his particular ward, and in the well-lighted, airy apartment, supplied with books and abundant other means of instruction and amusement, recovers much more rapidly than he would were he obliged to remain in the room in which he has been confined.

The Hospital was started in October last. In that month there were 400 patients admitted; in the month following about 600, and during the last two months from 800 to 1,000 respectively. The prevailing classes of diseases thus far have been typhoid fever and typhoid pneumonia, besides which there is no end to cases of common cold and rheumatism.

The officers of this institution consist of Dr. E. G. FRANKLIN, Brigade Surgeon, and Assistant Drs. C. W. DUNNING, (Senior Resident,) KINGSTON STODDARD, HENRY DELANEY, JOHN S. THOMSON, and —— VAIL. There is also a Ward Master, who has under him superintendents, each of whom takes charge of two Wards. To each superintendent are assigned four nurses and two Sisters of Charity for each Ward under his charge.

When it is added that in addition to these abundant resources, every thing is conducted with a scrupulous regard to neatness and the comfort of the sick man, it will be concluded that as much has been done for the sick of our army, as benevolence, backed by unsparing means, could suggest. There is an air of comfort, a home-like look in the appearance of the place, that do much toward assisting the physician in his efforts to restore the patient to health. One hundred and eighteen cases were received from the Belmont fight. Of these, only eighteen died, four of whom were in a dying state when brought there—the balance are all either well or convalescing rapidly.

Taking everything into consideration, the hospital at Mound City is one of the best in the loyal States, and is, generally speaking, infinitely ahead of all others. Much of this excellence is due to the indefatigable Dr. FRANKLIN, who, since his appointment, has spared not a single effort to make his hospital what he intends it to be—the very best extant.

Efforts are being made to fill up the vacancies, and they are of such a nature that will probably meet with success in a very short time. Such being the case, the long-promised advance may take place much sooner than has been anticipated. Capt. CONSTABLE is now in Pittsburgh, with a view, if possible, of getting mortars sufficient for the fleet, and of course much of the speediness of the forward movement will depend upon his success. GALWAY.

MEN FOR THE GUNBOAT EXPEDITION.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 1.

The intelligence from the Southwest is meagre. Several days may elapse before the occurrence of anything important.

Commodore FOOTE being in want of men for the gunboat service, Gen. HALLECK has issued General Orders, in which commanders serving in the Department are ordered to take immediate measures to ascertain what men in their respective commands desire to be transferred to the gunboat service. He directs that care shall be taken in selecting them, and that preference shall be given to the best men fitted for such service. The men selected are ordered to report to Lieut. Q. M. GRACHETT, U. S. A., at St. Louis, by whom they will be enrolled and shipped.

A list of the names of the men furnished from each command, stating in each case the company and the regiment the men have been taken from, is to be sent to headquarters, that orders directing the transfer of such men may be issued without delay.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION IN PROGRESS.

CAIRO, Saturday, Feb. 1.

Another expedition, perhaps larger than the recent reconnoissance, is evidently in the course of preparation from this point, but the real strength and destination is kept secret. The troops at Fort Holt have been removed in consequence of high water.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

THE NATIONAL FORCES—REPORTED NUMBERS ABOUT BOWLING GREEN—ACCESSIONS TO BUELL'S STRENGTH—CONSERVATIVE POSITION OF JUDGE BULLOCK.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 12, 1862.

A part of Gen. BOYLE's Brigade is said to command the Cumberland for miles above and below Jamestown. We may soon hold both its banks down to and below Burkesville. The "Tigers" and "Bull Pups" appear pretty well thrashed out of Southern Kentucky. Col. MCCOOK writes that: "We captured at Mill Spring, about 100 field tents, 150 wagons, 12 cannon, 1,000 horses and mules, and a mass of arms and ammunition."

The importance of recovering Southern Kentucky is daily made more manifest. JOHNSTON and his Provisionals impress, tax and rob every Unionist they can catch. If they don't impress him, they disarm him, or make him pay four per cent. on every $500 of his taxable property. If he has no arms to deliver up he must pay $20 on his $500 to JOHNSTON's "Inspector of Arms," or else be fined $50, and be imprisoned till he pays the fine. The "receipts" to Union and even "Southern rights" men "as evidence of debt against the Confederate Government," are the vilest rags imaginable, more worthless than even Confederate ten cent. shinplasters. Their conduct must turn many sympathizers with Jeffdom into haters of it, and so help our cause. The leading invaders are wholesale robbers, and the pettiest thieves and pickpockets. As a Kentucky friend writes me, "when a man gets the secesh fever it instantly turns him into a devil, a devil of the meanest kind." In the Purchase, almost, if not quite, within sound of our guns at Paducah and Fort Holt, they turn out all civil officers who refuse to take the oath to support the Russellville nuisance, and rebel sheriffs are levying on the property of still defenceless Unionists, and advertising it to be sold, while they are driven from their homes. How much longer shall we suffer such oppression to last?

I don't credit the report of 80,000 rebels in fighting trim at and about Bowling Green, besides untold thousands at Hopkinsville, Clarksville, Forts Donelson and Dover. They may have in the State 100,000, hardly over—but not our equals in any point. Whatever their numbers and strength, I trust they can and will be dislodged and dispersed, or surrounded and captured. In my belief, they never will "have a force sufficient to attack BUELL in front with a good chance of success." They can never "transfer the war," "strike a vital blow," "penetrate the State of Ohio," "strike at the vitals of the North, the Lake States, through Kentucky." It cannot be done. "An offensive campaign across the Ohio" from JOHNSTON's headquarters, or any other point, is an impossibility; and without that they confess themselves hopeless of a "speedy termination of the war, an honorable peace and an agreeable boundary."

Our advance into and through the enemy's country will be made sooner or later, though they destroy all their internal improvements and obstruct the channel of the Mississippi and every other stream.

Capt. FOSTER's Wisconsin First Battery, and Capt. DAURY's Wisconsin Third Battery—the two numbering 300 men and 12 guns (sixes and twelves)—arrived here the 25th. Capt. COCHRAN's Indiana Battery of 12-pound howitzers, and Capt. COX's Indiana Battery of 10-pound Parrotts, arrived the same day. More are coming. Gen. BUELL has now over two dozen first-rate batteries. Wherever they can be moved and brought to bear this bad weather, they would do terrible execution. The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry passed through the city yesterday.

Judge W. F. BULLOCK, in to-day's *Journal*, reaffirms that he would uphold the Constitution and assert the supremacy of the Government in all the seceded States, but would deprecate the resort to any measures designed, calculated, or necessarily tending to the destruction of the constitutional rights of any of the States; that whilst the active hostility of the rebels must be suppressed by military force, a complete and final restoration of the Union can be effected only by the exercise of patience and forbearance; that in the present posture of affairs the complete and triumphant success of our army is indispensably necessary to put down the rebellion and restore the integrity of the Government; but this glorious work is not to be accomplished by military success alone; that the Government should demonstrate its power and supremacy, but in such a manner and under such a distinctly avowed policy as to unmask and strip the selfish and wicked secession leaders, to change Southern public sentiment, to liberate the Southern Press, to dispel the ignorance, conquer the prejudices, and reëstablish the confidence of the Southern people in the integrity of our institutions, and thus to obtain their ultimate consent to reunion.

PONTIAC.

A PARTY OF TELEGRAPHERS CAPTURED.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 1.

A party of rebels, under J. C. MORGAN, of Lexington, captured five telegraphers near Camp Belleville, with all their implements and wagons, and burned a church at the station.

All is quiet below.

Sailing of the North American.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 1.

The *North American* sailed at 3:30 this afternoon for Londonderry and Liverpool.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

An Exposition of the Real Objects of the Rebellion.

A Remarkable Article from a Rebel Paper.

Independence for the South, and Free Trade with the North.

The Northerners to be the Subordinate Race.

Glossing Over the Defeat in Kentucky.

APPREHENSIONS REGARDING TENNESSEE.

The Railroad Connections of the South in Danger.

The Expeditions of Burnside and Butler

OUR PADUCAH CORRESPONDENCE.

REMARKABLE ARTICLE FROM A REBEL PAPER—CORRUPT PROPOSITION MADE TO MR. PRENTICE BY C. S. MOREHEAD—CAUSE AND SPIRIT OF THE INSURRECTION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PADUCAH, Ky., Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862.

I inclose you an article from the *Louisville Courier* of Dec. 4, which is printed in Nashville, and dated at Bowling Green. Though issued in Dixie's happy land so long ago, it has never heretofore, I think, found its way to the people of the outside world. It is a remarkable article throughout. It appears as a communication, but is given the position of the day's leader.

The article is based upon the proposition that "the true basis of peace is the independence of the South, and free trade between the North and South." In whose brain this idea originated I know not; but in August last, or about that time, Ex-Gov. CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, since confined in Fort Warren,) approached GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Esq., in Louisville, bearing in his hand a letter from ORVILLE EWING, Esq., President of the Planters' Bank, at Nashville, Tenn. The letter was addressed to Mr. PRENTICE, and simply informed him that the sum of $50,000 had been deposited in the Bank, of which Mr. EWING was President, subject to Mr. PRENTICE's draft, conditioned as would be verbally explained by the bearer, Hon. C. S. MOREHEAD. Of course, Mr. PRENTICE at once perceived that a proposition of corruption was to be made; but wishing to know its character, curiosity prompted him to inquire the conditions. After much circumlocution, protestations of innocent intent, and apology—together with an ingenious argument, intended to prove that the course of the Louisville *Journal* might be *consistently* shaped as the speaker desired, Mr. PRENTICE was told that it was desired that in his *Journal* he should editorially take the ground that the further prosecution of the war could not restore the lost Union, but would further estrange and exasperate the people of the sections; and that he should propose and advocate the conclusion of peace on the basis of the separate independence of the South and mutual free trade between the old and new nation. Those who read the *Journal* at that time, and marked the peculiar emphasis of the blows daily administered to the hypocritical *peace party* at that time extemporized about Louisville, know the response. I may remark that soon after the renowned banker and railroad agent, JEPTHA FOWLKES, accompanying the Tennessee "Commissioner of Peace," offered $250,000 cash for the *Journal* establishment, which was a large price for the times, but was declined.

Men differ about the cause of the rebellion. From a long experience and observation in the South, and some participation in Southern politics, I would say that the true cause of the rebellion is more clearly and concisely displayed in this remarkable article than I have seen it elsewhere. After the first five paragraphs, nearly all the emphasis has been marked by myself, to call attention to the true spirit of the rebellion which breathes through the article. That spirit arises in part from Slavery, and in part from the corruptions and thirst of dominion of the Democratic Party. That party, in its high estate, was the father of this spirit, and Slavery the mother.

The cause of the rebellion is the lust of empire—a desire that a privileged minority, "born to command," and "not pinmakers and last-turners," shall rule the rest of mankind. The writer wants the ruling race "all slaveholders," and he imagines that by the establishment of Southern independence upon his plan, this race will become "the Romans and Spartans of America—knights trained in the pursuit of a genuine chivalry"—trained to "the protection of an inferior race"—"children of God, planting their feet upon the shoulders" of those who must labor for the Mammon of their subsistence. And how he wishes to see this sceptre of exalted supremacy extended over the white race of the North, he states so well that I need not quote. This is the spirit and cause of the rebellion, long manifested, and domineering over all the people of the South, before the rebellion broke out.

TENNESSEAN.

TRUE BASIS OF PEACE—INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOUTH, AND FREE-TRADE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

For the Louisville Courier.

Some of our friends are opposed to these terms as the basis of negotiation for a general peace. This opposition is not at all to be regretted by their advocates, as a discussion will certainly vindicate their advantages to us.

The objections referred to originate with men who are justly opposed to the old tariff system of Protection in the old Federal Union, without reflecting upon the bearing upon these questions of our recognized independence. Under the old system, *the North laid the tariff upon us for their own protection.* Such a system embodied in itself all the elements of the worst forms of despotism. First, it allowed the Representatives and Senators of *other* States, *not elected* by us, or in any way *responsible to us*,—and in no sense of the word our representatives,—to tax us for their own benefit; and, secondly, it admits the right of a sectional majority to plunder the minority, or, in other words, to tax our industry and the resources of our country, for the benefit of their manufacturing classes. Such concessions of power to a sectional majority involved, not only unlimited powers of injury to our social system, but by subjecting the South *to taxation by the North*, involved our liberty, and made them our masters, and the North the dominant power in America.

None of these results follow from the terms of peace proposed, but precisely the opposite. If we are *independent*, we pass our own laws, to suit our own views of policy, and are not dependent upon the will of another people for our laws—we are the masters of our social system—our own legislators. Our tariffs would be shaped to suit the views of our own people, and the prevailing interests of our nation—not theirs. Our own liberty would be vindicated instead of lost, as in the old Union. Neither liberty, honor, nor interest would be involved by these terms of peace. If we grant Free Trade to the North we receive in exch

one—because the consumption of foreign goods must be proportioned to the necessities of the nation, and these necessities are, of course, modified by the pursuits of each. Their tariffs upon manufactured goods must, therefore, be higher than ours, and the commerce of Europe must flow to our seaports instead of theirs.

If their pursuits compel them to lay high tariffs for the sake of revenue upon manufactured goods, so also the same cause will compel them to lay high tariffs upon cigars, rice, wheat, tobacco and West India fruits. Here again we have the advantage, because ours will go in free of duty, and necessarily be protected by the high rates laid upon other foreign nations. In every aspect in which I can view the subject, if you give to each nation independence, and of course grant to each the right to alter or abolish its tariff system, we must have the advantage, and we must have the commerce of the world drawn to us instead of to them.

It is urged that we ought to protect our own system of manufacturers. Why? Would we respect our people more if they were shoemakers, weavers and cotton-spinners, than we do now as farmers and planters? *For myself, I want a nation composed of people, whose pursuits ennoble them, not pin-makers and last-turners.* I want them then, soldiers and statesmen *by birth*, education and pursuits—*born to command*, and trained from the earliest infancy to a kind protection of an inferior race. *I want them all Slaveholders and Republicans*, loving Constitutional liberty—preferring honor to life, much less to money—breathing the pure air of the country, and worshiping God instead of Mammon. *Such a people we will be with independence—the Romans and Spartans of America—Knights trained in the pursuits of a genuine chivalry*—true lovers of mankind—worshipers of the immortal in literature, in science and in song—daring, noble, and kind—*the children of God, planting their feet upon the shoulders and wielding the sceptre of a true supremacy over the heads of the abject followers of Mammon and his tribes.*

When we have independence, and shall grant free trade to our former oppressors, then will come the proud hour of the final and complete triumph of the South. Look at the map of America, and see how we tear from the vitals of the old Union nearly all that is valuable. *We then will be seated on the throne of the new continent*—the true seat of all constitutional government and republican liberty—*holding in servile dependence* our former oppressors! We will hold their very means of living in our hands. Lower our tariff, and they will sink—raise it, and *they will lick the dust beneath our feet.* Then we will hold them in bonds to keep the peace, *to catch our slaves, to bend before our word*, the *dependents* and *feudatories* of the TRUE MEN of America. At every session they will fill the lobbies of our Congress with committees to *beg* for mercy in the adjustment of the details of our tariff—begging for the bread which we will give to them, because we love mankind. At each returning session of our Congress, you will see them fawning around *the throne they will acknowledge*, returning to us our fugitives, and in every way endeavoring to propitiate the people they so insolently attempted, in the old Union, to enslave—the last instance in history of the "members rebelling against the 'belly'"

If anyone doubts this, let him see how they bend before the Governor-General of Cuba and the Emperor of Brazil, for permission to sell their wares or "Yankee Notions" to the "owners of human flesh." See how they bent down before Texas when independent, and how they wrapped their poisonous coils around her when in the Union and under their protection. If we give them free trade, they will be our *white dependents—a superior kind of slaves*—living by bounty, and dependent on our will, and *crouching beneath the shadow of our Empire.* Blessed by a kind Providence, we will pour forth for mankind the means of life out of the exceeding abundance of our unrivaled country. Nature has made all nations dependent on us for cotton, and with it, we can and will ultimately command a universal brotherhood and universal peace. G. W. J.

MORE OF THE SAME SORT.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

With peace fixed on permanent foundations, the prospect arises before the South, not only of repose and security, but of a career of prosperity and happiness rarely paralleled in the history of nations. We shall be sole masters of our own rich soil and its unexampled products, and no longer be despoiled of their value by the rapacious commercial vultures of the North. Our commerce will go to build up our own cities, and our wealth to be diffused through our own borders. *We shall be a homogeneous people, separated for ever from the incongruous and disturbing elements of Northern society, and from the tyrannical race who, because we refused to remain for ever hewers of wood and drawers of water for Yankee lumbermen, are trying to cut our throats. We shall be delivered from all future association in every shape and form, with the rascally, hypocritical, canting, humbugging, woolen nutmeg making sons of the Pilgrims.* We shall have our own laws, literature, civilization, and sit under our own vine and fig tree with none to molest us or make us afraid.

And not the least gratifying result of peace will be its effects upon the Yankee nation, *whom it will leave high and dry, without a dime in its pocket or a friend on the face of the earth. It will be at once the most impoverished and despised of nations. It will be shut up to the cultivation of codfish and molasses, and the contemplation of its own miraculous imbecility.* Its people will spend their days in cheating one another, and their nights in remorse, that, in making war upon the South, they "cast away a pearl richer than all their tribe."

THE DEFEAT IN KENTUCKY.

From the Knoxville Whig, Jan. 28.

We have conversed with a gentleman who left Gen. CRITTENDEN'S forces last Friday morning, who gives the following details of the battle and falling back of our forces. His statements may be relied on, as he had every opportunity of knowing the facts:

"*The attack made upon the Federals at Fishing Creek was determined upon in a council of war, at which all the regimental commanders were present, and was approved by all.*

At one time during the fight, we had every reason to believe that the day was ours, and *our subsequent defeat may be attributed to the mistaking a regiment of the enemy for the Fifteenth Mississippi, and a consequent order from Gen. Zollicoffer to cease firing.* Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, riding forward toward the enemy, was shot and fell mortally wounded, throwing the regiments immediately around him into some confusion, which, as is always the case with imperfectly drilled troops, was difficult to suppress. The gallant ZOLLICOFFER, in the very hour of death, did not forget his duty to his command, and he was heard to utter, as he fell from his horse, "I was mistaken—they are the enemy—charge them." Had this command been heard by his men, and they had charged, we probably would have had a victory instead of a defeat to chronicle. Our men continued from this time to fall back. The enemy, who were in superior force, pressing their advantage until further attempt to rally were useless, and our brave little army was ordered to make their way back to the camp, keeping in the woods as much as possible, to prevent the artillery from damaging us. The fight raged nearly three hours without any cessation, a continued volley having been kept up by both armies.

Gen. CRITTENDEN and staff were during the greater part of the fight immediately in the rear of the attacking force and in front of his reserve, and deported himself as a brave and gallant soldier. He it was in person who conveyed to Col. CUMMINGS, of the Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment, in the heat of the fight, the news of ZOLLICOFFER'S fall, and that as senior Colonel, the command of the brigade fell upon him.

Our loss in the battle is about 100 killed, and 300 wounded and taken prisoners. Drs. CLIFT, MORTON and DULANEY volunteered to remain in the hospital with the wounded.

The enemy appearing in greater force in front of our works on the afternoon, a council of war was again assembled, and it was determined to abandon a position it were madness to attempt to defend.

The forces having all crossed during the night, we took up our line of march for Monticello, where the army was halted until Tuesday morning, *when order was in a measure again restored, and the march continued on in the direction of Carthage, on the Cumberland River.*

It is but just to say that all the different field and staff officers conducted themselves with great bravery, and cheerfully suffered all the privations their commands were called upon to endure. To mention either individual cases or particularize regiments who are entitled to praise, were wrong, for all did what they believed to be their duty. The greatest loss fell upon the Fifteenth Mississippi, and the left wing of Col. BATTLE'S Twentieth Tennessee Regiment, they being in a more exposed position than some of the other regiments.

The loss of property is great, but does not reach the exaggerated reports first brought in, and in a few weeks the army will again be ready for the field.

GEN. ZOLLICOFFER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 25.

A large meeting was held at the St. Charles Hotel last night, for the purpose of expressing regret at the death of the distinguished statesman and soldier, Gen. ZOLLICOFFER.

Col. ANDREW ERWIN was called to the chair, and Mr. H. L. GOODRICH requested to act as Secretary. On motion, the Chairman appointed the following committee to draft resolutions: Col J. G. Pickett, Major-Gen. Lorell, Brig.-Gen. Ruggles, Commodore Hollins, W. A. Johnson, A. L. Davis, W. J. Barry, Alex. Fall, D. M. Hildreth, M. Hilcher and J. C. Goodrich, which reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have received the intelligence of the death of Gen. FELIX K. ZOLLICOFFER with feelings of the profoundest sorrow, and lament his untimely end as an irreparable loss to the cause for which he heroically gave his life. In private life or in discharging public duties, we always found him an incorruptible patriot. Cool and collected amidst troubles, he was unfaltering in the execution of his purposes. No man, since Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, enjoyed so completely the confidence and undivided esteem of the people of Tennessee.

Resolved, That we mourn his death as a great public loss, which is only relieved by the recollection that he fell fighting bravely at the head of his column, against the invaders of his country.

MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE.

ON THE RIVER.

The Nashville *Republican and Banner* of Saturday, Jan. 25, gives the following particulars of the National attack upon Fort Henry, and of the National movements in that section:

"We have information from the vicinity of Paris, Tenn., to the effect that the Federals have evacuated Murray, and gone in the direction of Fort Henry. On Wednesday night our pickets at the fort were driven in. On Thursday morning the enemy opened a cannonade upon Fort Henry. Three balls entered and exploded, but did no material damage. Our forces fired only one gun at them, and that had only half a charge, shooting the ball about half way—the object being to draw the enemy nearer; but they took he hint and retired.

At Paris, on Thursday, a respectable meeting was held to respond to the demand of Gen. TILGHMAN for 500 volunteers for the defence of Fort Henry. A Committee of three from each Magisterial District in the county was appointed to wait upon each citizen, and obtain volunteers and guns, and to report the arms obtained, and the men who are ready for duty, at Paris, at noon to-day.

It is said that the Federals have a force of about 20,000 in and about Tennessee River. It is believed that their design is to surround and then endeavor to take Forts Henry and Donelson. There is said to be a large force inside Fort Henry, and within the past few days large reinforcements have been sent in that direction. Fort Donelson is regarded as impregnable. If, however the enemy should succeed at the forts, it is believed that they will make for Tennessee River Bridge, and either hold or destroy it, as the circumstances may require.

It was reported at Hopkinsville, on Thursday, that the enemy were threatening that place, and a heavy force has been sent to meet them. There is also a large force now stationed at Tennessee River to protect the bridge.

It is said that nearly the whole Federal army, in the vicinity of Cairo, have been sent toward Tennessee River.

It is reliably stated that the Federals are under command of Gen. SMITH. At Cairo, last Monday, there were only 1,000 Feuerals, 1,500 at Paducah, and 3,000 at Bird's Point.

THE FALL OF FORT HENRY PREDICTED.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche*, writing from Paris, Tenn., 23d inst., says:

"A messenger from Fort Henry last night reported that an immense force, supposed to be 20,000 strong, were attempting to cross the Tennessee River at Callawaytown, about twelve miles from Fort Henry. This morning we have a confirmation of the same report from another source. A gentleman who left Murray yesterday afternoon, to bring reliable intelligence from that town, states that the Federals had evacuated Murray and gone toward Callawaytown in large force, at which point they were crossing with a view to attack Fort Henry.

There is a possibility of the fall of Fort Henry. The river is so swollen that the water is reported within a few feet of the batteries, and, besides, there is no adequate force outside the fort to successfully resist the large army which the Federals have concentrated in that direction. I learn that two regiments at Henderson, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, have been ordered to the defence of Paris, but, thus far, they have utterly refused to obey the order. It is true that we are constantly told that Lowoon's Cavalry, and other forces, are in the rear of the Federals, and that Gen. CHEATHAM, with a large force, is harassing their rear. Still we believe no such reports here. On the contrary, we are disposed to believe that the Federals are in such large force that they will find but little to impede them, except at Fort Henry; *and that in a few days, unless a large force is sent to meet them, they will find their way up the Tennessee River to the railroad, and take the bridge.*"

ALLEGED OUTRAGES IN TENNESSEE.

The Knoxville *Register* says that the late Federal victory at Somerset had stimulated the enemy to commit the most desperate outrages in East Tennessee. Several horrid murders have already been perpetrated in Anderson County. *The Tory population of Green County is also reported to be again threatening the Southern men, and many evil results are expected.*

SOUTHERN RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 30.

The enemy are exerting themselves with immense vigor to destroy our leading lines of railway communication. ROSECRANS and COX spent the whole Summer in trying to reach the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at some point between Lynchburg and Wytheville. They were provided with all the troops and with every appointment they could wish, and they exerted themselves with a zeal worthy of better success in their important undertaking. But they were disappointed, baffled, and held back upon the Kanawha until Winter came on to render their project utterly impracticable. For the present, that plan of approach is abandoned by the enemy, and our railroad enjoys safe temporary protection in the rigors of Winter.

Their next plan of attack upon the same line of connection, further west, was from the direction of Kentucky into East Tennessee, by means of the army of that "nine-days" hero of unpronounceable name, Gen. SCHOEFF. This movement combined the double advantage of threatening our chief line of railroad leading to the West, and of forming the left wing of the grand army of invasion in Kentucky. Irrespective of the design upon the railroad, the movement was an important part of the invasion, and, irrespective of the invasion, the movement was of value as threatening the railroad. Independently, besides, of both these features, the movement was important as affording countenance to the formidable disaffection in East Tennessee.

The temporary and accidental success of Schoepf at Somerset has taken the enemy by surprise. They were expecting no victory in that quarter, and their elation at the unexpected and unusual news exceeds all bounds. Forthwith Schoepf is condemned as a Buckner or Gideon, and the fertile invention of the Yankees is exceedingly busy in forging evil fictions. Instances of gallantry and prowess, alleged to have occurred on the banks of Mill Creek. From small dimensions, the victory grows daily into greater proportions. It has already been magnified into a full offset to Bull Run, and is in a fair way to become an American Waterloo or Blenheim.

We have candidly conceded them a victory; but our loss of life and limb little, if it at all, exceeds their own; *and the balance against us consists at last only of items of animals, wagons, stores, and other materiel of war. The problem remains after all unsolved, whether they can reach our railroad; for if their victory does not secure that result, it sinks into the unimportance of a mere successful frontier skirmish.*

We are not advised what steps have been taken by our authorities to prevent their approach to the threatened line, but have no doubt that ample provision has been made against such a consummation of a bearing movement in the enemy's programme. Although that great line of road has heretofore been much exposed through mere inadvertence or ignorance of its real value, and left, for the most part, to take care of itself, it is, so far, we are sure, in no sort of danger. *The number of troops needful for its protection is so small compared with the transcendent importance of the line itself, and its protection is guaranteed by so many weighty considerations, that we think we may safely assume, now that the public authorities have become acquainted with its value, that it will be amply guarded.*

Turning our attention, therefore, to the great Southern line of railway leading to the gulf States and gulf cities, we find two routes of importance and value. One of them, running through East Carolina, from Weldon to Wilmington, is threatened by BURNSIDE; and the other, leaving this city and passing through Danville, Greensboro', Salisbury, Columbia and Atlanta, along the Piedmont country that supports the feet of the Alleghanies, though not threatened, and the safest of all our routes, yet lacks a link of forty miles, between Danville and Greensboro', not yet completed. The President, with great sagacity and prop iety, urged the completion of this link upon the country in his annual message; but whether Congress has responded to the recommendation by directing the immediate execution of the work, is still involved in the mysteries of their secret conclave. *This much is certain, that the work is not yet accomplished; perhaps it is not yet begun; and the fact remains, that our only line of connection with the South, except by one through the mountains of West Virginia and East Tennessee, is imminently threatened by Burnside.*

We confess to have lost all apprehension of serious danger or harm to result from the naval expeditions of the enemy.. In their history, so far, they have proved unwieldy, inefficient, and frightfully costly to the Federal exchequer. They have inflicted little comparative damage upon us; and in a military point of view, have turned out to be the most wretched abortions. Great expectations were cherished of BURNSIDE'S armada; and the probabilities are, that it will prove the most stupendous failure of them all. Notwithstanding these things, however, the most harmless weapon that can be employed against our adversary is contempt. To despise and underrate an enemy is the most fatal blunder known in warfare. The presence of twenty thousand men in the waters of North Carolina, with many cannon and all the equipments of an army, is a subject deserving any other treatment than that of supreme indifference and contempt. There are no troops engaged in this war capable of better service than the brave Carolinians; and the enterprise of BURNSIDE will cost him many lives and casualties, if it does not cost him his whole army. *But yet, a mere accident—a successful sudden push of a handful of troops in some unguarded direction, may bring them abreast of our railroad, and enable them to break up the line of travel, by burning a few wooden bridges.*

Is it meet that we should subject ourselves to so imminent a hazard without providing the remedy? Ought not this Danville and Greensboro' work to be immediately put in hand and at once completed? *Better that the whole industry of a great region of country contiguous to the needful line of road should be stopped and put upon the work, than that the interests of the entire country, dependent upon open railroad communications, should be imperiled.*

ACTION BY THE LEGISLATURE.

On Jan. 29, in the Virginia Assembly, a bill to authorize a connection between the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and the Richmond and York River Railroad Company, was engrossed for a third reading.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

The Norfolk *Day-Book* has the following items in relation to the Burnside expedition:

"A correspondent who is well acquainted with the waters of North Carolina, thinks it evident, from the number of large ships and other vessels engaged in the Burnside expedition, that its destination is not Hatteras. Vessels exceeding seven feet six inches draft could not pass the bulkhead into Pamlico Sound. A late Northern paper puts down the number of troops at 16,000, comprising fifteen regiments of infantry, one battalion of cavalry, and one battery of artillery, beside the gunners and sailors on board the ships.

LATER.—We learn that some passengers have arrived here from Elizabeth City, who report that there are some thirty of the Burnside fleet in Pamlico Sound. This comes from authority likely to be well informed on the subject, and we are inclined to accept it as true.

This news appears to have occasioned but little apprehension in the counties bordering on the Sound, as the people are under the impression that sufficient means have been adopted to meet the emergency."

The *Dispatch* says:

"The reports concerning this grand marine expedition have been so contradictory, that people may well begin to doubt whether there is such an expedition at all—indeed the inland seas of the North States are in danger of losing their old reputation as realities, and coming to be considered as merely imaginary creations of the vaporous brains of lake poets. We learned in childhood to respect with a sort of affectionate regard Old Pamlico, whose outlines we have traced so often on the map; but the dear old sound has fallen into the hands of those whose reports are like the tales of idiots, 'full of *sound* and fury, signifying nothing.' The 'reliable gentleman' has never before so much damaged his own reputation; and he has thrown a mythical cloud over everything from the sea shore of North Carolina. It will be many days before he can get the public ear, and long will that many-headed citizen remain incredulous about news from 'Pamlico Sound.'"

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

MOBILE, Thursday, Jan. 16.

The doings of our neighborly enemies on Ship Island are exceedingly mystifying. A couple of weeks since they were there in great force. Of this there can be no doubt, for there is little difficulty in obtaining accurate information as to what is going on about and on the Island. Now there can be no doubt but the island has been abandoned by the great body of BUTLER'S forces. This fact has been ascertained in a manner which I might specify were it possible to do so. There now remain on the Island but about five thousand men, over two thousand of whom are sick—the duty of those who are able to do duty being to garrison the fort—Fort Massachusetts—and attend the hospitals, crowded with the forlorn candidates for plunder and glory, who erst left Yankeedom in such gallant style, chanting the abolition Carmagnole about "Old JOHN BROWN'S soul marching on."

The intelligence of the disastrous prevalence of disease in the camp of the invaders is very direct, and, I believe, accurate. It would seem, therefore, that Providence has interposed directly in our behalf in laying the hand of retribution heavily upon our assailants, who come to bring ruth and ruin upon our firesides. The weather has been most unfavorable to health since the debarkation of the Yankee forces. The temperature has been the most variable that I can remember, the shifting winds laden with mist and rain, and charged with the very essence of pneumonia and typhoid. This weather coming upon the weak-lunged and narrow-chested shoemakers and weavers of Massachusetts, in their damp and exposed camps, in a strange climate, was worse than grapeshot and shell. They, doubtless, fell sick by hundreds and thousands, as though a plague had smitten them, and, attuned by so fearfully appalling a presence of him of the pale horse, PICAYUNE BUTLER pulled up stakes in a hurry, and absconded from the scenes of meditated glory in a panic only second to that of Bull Run. It took some thirty ships to carry off so much of his grand army as absquatulated, and only three or four now remain anchored off the island. It would be interesting to know how many Yankees are now resting quietly in their oozy sand beds, doomed to the inglorious fate of feeding "sand fiddlers" and crabs.

"Great Cæsar, dead and turned to clay,
May stop a chink to keep the wind away."

Now the anxiety is to know where BUTLER and his armada will next turn up. Probably his first business will be to carry to some place, where they can be cared for, the sick whom he was unable to remove. Perhaps this is all that the "Grand Expedition of the Southwest" will attempt to accomplish. It is pretty certain that they have got to fight fast to do anything; for ABE will soon have to gather in under his wings his "black hen's chickens," if he wishes them to escape being pounced upon by the raging British lion, whose fleets would dog every one of them within thirty days after a declaration of war.

The military spirit waxes hotter and hotter. The most incorrigible "hang-backs" are falling into line and doubling military fugleys. The "old ones" and "cool ones" are being heated into soldier shape "according to Hardee," and though Mobile has sent off near five thousand men, she will probably parade a couple of thousand more in uniform, thoroughly equipped and drilled. She already has many more soldiers than she ever raised voluntarily in the same service, I mean for twelve months of the war, and reserves as are at present organizing. What more city can say as much? Your correspondent pauses for a reply.

We are arming now with weapons new to this war and to modern warfare generally, but a most effective weapon, as it will compel the Southern soldier to his best sighting-points and throw the Northerner on his worst, to wit, hand to hand fighting. This weapon is the pike, a large number having been, and still being manufactured, under the appropriation of the State Legislature. The Alabama pike consists of a keen two-edged steel head, like a large bowie-knife blade, near a foot and a half long, with a sickle-like hook, very sharp, bending back from near the socket. This is intended for cutting the bridles of cavalrymen, or pulling them off their horses, or catching hold of the enemy when they are running away. This head is mounted on a shaft of fourteen wood about eight feet long. A gleaming row of these fearful implements of slaughter, bearing down upon them at *pas de charge*, would strike the terror of ten thousand deaths to the apprehensive souls of BUTLER'S Yankees. It can scarcely be doubted that we would have won more and more decided victories than we have, had there not been an ounce of gunpowder except for artillery use, in the Confederacy. Then the Southrons must have come to close quarters, and their superior physical prowess and native would have made their victories deadly and decisive.

I would mention that all our uniformed companies have good fire-arms, as also the regiments of the army hereabouts have. The mere militia, in part, and all who have pikes have the additional accoutrement of a Bowie knife of ferocious dimensions.

The "web-foots" of Mobile laugh at ABE'S blockade. To them it is beginning to be a good joke, and a profitable one withal. None of them have been caught, and they are constantly slipping out and in with their light-heeled clippers. I would like to give you more particular information, but the blockade breakers would not thank me for heralding their successes. Few of these achievements find their way into print, but I assure you that some of these daring adventurers make their trips to Havana with almost the regularity of a mail steamer in times of peace.

All quiet at Pensacola, and dull, very dull, say the valiant spirits there, who chafe in inglorious repose.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of the 10th, is "shaking its sides" over the Yankees at Ship Island. The editor says:

"The news of their capture of the City of Biloxi has sent a thrill of joy throughout Yankeedom. 'Another cotton port has been opened,' say they, and England will soon be able to obtain her usual supply.

Three cotton ports have now been opened by the Yankees—Hatteras, Port Royal and Biloxi—but we note that cotton still sells in New-York at 36 cents a pound, which is a curiously high price, considering the fact that three whole cotton ports in the South are now open to Yankee commerce."

The Editor goes on to say, in a somewhat more savage strain:

"Their real destination, undoubtedly, is either Mobile or New-Orleans, but most probably this city. The question then arises: Why do they not come along? Here is the largest city of the South—here is a genuine cotton port, not a bogus one, though there is little or no cotton here at present. There are thousands here who would welcome the intelligence that the refrain of the old song was true, and that "Picayune BUTLER was coming to town." The way is open, and CHALMETTE'S glories will be repeated, with the difference only between defeating a brave and manly foe and such a race of sneaking imbeciles as the Bull Runners of the North."

NOTICING MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The Memphis *Appeal* bitterly assails the proposed law to prohibit the newspapers from publishing military information. The *Appeal* says "it is palpably unnecessary and unconstitutional, dangerous and despotic." Also:

"It is the indirect effect, if it is not the concealed purpose of this measure, to restrain the free expression of journalistic opinion upon the conduct of the war, inasmuch as the idea of criticism involves the necessity very frequently of alluding to the movements of the army, as in the case of the campaign in Missouri and Western Virginia. In such a light we must regard the movement as an attempt to abridge freedom of opinion and of the Press, under the same specious apology of self-preservation which dictates the vile censorship over newspapers in France and Austria, and which was urged to justify the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the indiscriminate incarceration of mere political offenders throughout the dominions of ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

It is another thing entirely to decide upon the *propriety* of public journals criticizing the means of prosecuting the war, but the *right* to do so is undoubted. There has been times since the commencement of this conflict, and they will repeat themselves many times more before it is closed, when "the numbers, disposition and movements" of our forces ought to be made known to the people, by way of exposing facts, in most cases known to the enemy, and tending to show where rests the responsibility for imbecility, negligence and disaster. The Administration, wrapt up in the army operations on the Potomac, may see fit to neglect the war in Missouri, and allow a gallant people to go on in a struggle, fruitless unless aided, and yet the Press, as the potent voice of the people, be forbidden to mention the mere retreat of Gen. PRICE to Springfield, or to proclaim the necessity of his having reinforcements.

RE-ENLISTMENTS.

All the Southern papers which have recently come to hand abound in appeals to the volunteers, both editorially and in the shape of communications, to reënlist promptly. A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* writes as follows:

"We hear frequent complaints from the army on the Potomac, *that furloughs are now denied all soldiers, unless on condition of their reenlistment, and are thus used as a system of compulsion over the men.* The project of retaining in service for a certain term the bulk of the army already in the field, discharging a certain proportion of each company, and exempting them from compulsory military duty for a limited time, and with a proper regard to the necessities of the men and their families, and applying the compulsory system to citizens remaining at home, requiring terms of service from them equal to the aggregate time of the volunteers, is recommended as a plan combining the advantages of efficiency, uniformity, and an equal distribution of burdens. It is said that such a plan would satisfy the volunteers in the field; it would avoid the charges of injustice, inequality, &c.; would inflict no peculiar hardship on any class, and would have the advantage of keeping always a certain number of tried troops in the field, assuring the uninterrupted and efficient organization of the army, and giving it additional strength."

A Knoxville correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche* writes:

"The Northern Press has urged the vigorous prosecution of the war till the term of enlistment of the great body of our troops has expired. It is believed that the ranks of our armies cannot again be filled. The disbanding of our forces, or the probability of such an occurrence, only protracts this struggle. Forced levies would necessarily be made, and that '*esprit du corps*' which has everywhere been engendered, with the skill and efficiency of our forces, would be annihilated. It is easier for a practical soldier to remain in camp than for a raw recruit to become accustomed to its duties and hardships, and infinitely worse for him who has served his term of enlistment to be forced into new organizations. *The speediest mode of escape from camp life, for those to whom it has become irksome, is to remain in it till the war has ended.* This policy alone can hasten its termination. Individual honor, as well as considerations of patriotism, require that not one regiment nor company should be disbanded simply because its term of enlistment has expired. The good faith of the Government must be preserved, but the necessities of the country require that no disintegration of our armies should be contemplated till a final triumph has been achieved. Even now every soldier should reenlist for the war, that the North may learn the emptiness of those hopes and calculations based upon the supposed discontent of our armies.

"Volunteer" appeals to "the twelve months' volunteers from Alabama in the Army of the Potomac." He says:

"If all the heads of families remain at home while the young men do the fighting, our independence will at last be won, if ever, at the expense of a generation who had not little voice in those grand acts and declarations which we have assembled our armies to defend and make good. The older men will have the questionable glory of voting themselves independent at the expense of the blood of men who fight but do not vote. The ranks of the enemy are filled with men *who are enlisted for the war.*

If they can find a half-million of men to enlist for the war, to oppress and subjugate us, is it an unreasonable appeal to be made to us, to enlist for the war to defend ourselves? Were we to enlist for life, we should only do what patriots have ever done—stake our all upon the issue for liberty. And this we must do to secure our independence, or deserve it."

"Beta," another writer, says:

"Nobody cares how heavily the Legislature or Congress may bear upon the sleek, greasy, lazy loons who have been deaf to their country's call in the hour of danger. Get them out any way, and for any length of time you please; nobody cares.

To the volunteer, hold out the lure of promotion for valor. NAPOLEON the First understood that charm and conjured with it, and he was a mighty magician in the art of making heroes. For a deed of more than ordinary daring, whether done by an officer or private, he was sure of his reward. The badge of the Legion of Honor put him in the way of promotion and made him famous. In our army, all such cases should be reported at once to the President, and suitable notice taken of it."

AN APPEAL.

HEADQUARTERS AQUIA DISTRICT,
Saturday, Jan. 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—The Major-General commanding this district urges upon the troops the importance of reënlisting for three years, or the war, so soon as the rolls are presented to them for that purpose. Notly as our people have resisted the aggressions of the enemy, great as are the sacrifices which have been made by all, the present indications do not justify the belief that our struggle is near its end. It would be wicked to disguise the truth—we have to contend against a powerful and wealthy nation—possessing vast resources for war, with an immense army already occupying our territory at our strong places, with an active navy closing our ports, and with a whole people maddened by indiscriminate hatred. The Northern army now in our front, will, in a few months, be efficiently organized and well disciplined. Its able commander chafing and surely eager for the time when the term of enlistment of our troops expires, as the propitious moment for his advance. He believes he will then find our ranks thinned, our corps disorganized, and that he can pour his legions over our weakened battalions, and triumphantly crush us upon our unintrenched country, the genesis of the despotic advocates of emancipationg who have inspired this horrid war.

Our exis ence as a nation, the defence of our homes and the honor of our women forbid us to be laggards now.

It is the solemn duty of every man to dedicate himself to his country, until every foot of Southern soil is purged of the pollution of invasion—until the war is ended. We dare not for one moment relax our vigilance, or lay aside our arms, until we have discharged this sacred duty.

By order of Major-Gen. HOLMES.

DARNEY H. MAURY, A. A. G.

PENSACOLA.

BRAGG APPEALS TO HIS TROOPS.

The Warrington (Florida) correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser and Register*, announces the escape of more slaves from Pensacola to Fort Pickens. He says:

"Several companies of the First Alabama Regiment (which was one of the first regiments to enlist) have been discharged, their term of service being up. Several efforts have been made, but with poor success, to induce the men to reenlist. Several days ago, however, Gen. BRAGG appealed to their patriotism with stirring earnestness. He said that he would rather have one such regiment of veterans than three regiments of raw troops. During that day an effort was made to reorganize the regiment. Three companies—Capts. CLARKE'S, SMITH'S and POSEY'S—declined to reorganize in this regiment. The seven other companies furnished a small number each, about 250 in all. This number will probably be increased to 300 or 350 in a few days. It is expected then to fill up the regiment by recruits.

The troops at Pensacola have had a hard time of it, and want to go home to rest.

At present, says the correspondent, the sickness and mortality among the new regiments is startling."

A letter to the same paper, dated Jan. 15, says:

"The Ninth Mississippi, a twelvemonth corps, has been reorganized for the war, under the chivalric *debrequois*. This regiment is mostly on furlough, and is to concentrate at Corinth, Mississippi, probably for immediate active duty in a different portion of the Confederacy. A number of the regiment leave tonight for that point, I understand, *via* Mobile.

I must confess to some anxiety at the near approach of the Yankees to our city. If the approach to the city is by land only I know they are welcome; but of that armada, of which we have laughed and treated so lightly, fears may now be truly entertained. That it is formidable both in guns and ships there is no doubt, and if some half a dozen of its small boats should escape the fire of Fort Morgan, Mobile would indeed be in a critical situation."

VIRGINIA'S QUOTA OF THE REBEL ARMY.

The Virginia Assembly, on Jan. 29, passed the Senate bill, "To Raise and Organize Virginia's quota of the Confederate army" by a vote of 35 to 5; so that it now only awaits the signature of Gov. LETCHER to become a law:

"It authorizes the Governor to call out a force of not less than 5,000, nor more than 75,000 men, to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged, to be tendered to the Confederacy, and to constitute Virginia's quota of the Confederate army; that the troops be levied from the entire military population of the State, and drafted by lot; but the population of those districts now held by the enemy to be excluded, but volunteers still to be accepted from such districts. The times and places of drafting to be appointed by the Governor. To facilitate drafting, the whole population between 18 and 55 years of age to be enrolled, whether now in service or not; that whenever 68 men shall unite to form a company, or 84 shall be drawn, they are to be forthwith organized, and elect their captain and two lieutenants, to be commissioned by the Governor, or four to a battery of artillery; and no distinction as to rank between those drafted and volunteers. Non-commissioned officers to be appointed by the captains. Whenever thirty-five in an enlisted company shall agree to reenlist, the deficiency to be made up by draft from the district where they were raised, and the new company to have the same designation as the old. Depots to be established as rendezvous for the levies at convenient places, to serve, also, as camps of instruction, until they are duly called for by the President. The Governor to appoint and commission officers above the rank of Captain; for four companies, not to exceed one Major; from six to ten, a Lieutenant-Colonel and Major; a Brigadier-General to four regiments; and to four brigades a Major-General. Drafted companies assigned to any arm of the service, but only one troop of cavalry and one battery to a regiment. Volunteers to select their own arms. The Governor may order drafts whenever needed.

All persons liable to military duty to report themselves forthwith. Penalty for failing, three days of service for each one of failure. Citizens of other States, being here, may organize themselves and be accepted by the Governor.

Volunteers now in service may reënlist, and, if they choose, can reorganize; otherwise, to return to the militia. Those who reenlist enlisted to receive fifty dollars within six months after the termination of the war. Officers reëntisting to retain their seniority, but the commissions of others to be vacated.

After the forces shall be embodied, whether under draft or by enlistment, they shall determine whether to serve for two years or for the war.

In addition to those exempted, all millers actually engaged; one physician to one thousand inhabitants; the Lieutenant-Governor, and members and officers of the General Assembly. Mariners liable to draft for naval service.

The Senate bill was then taken up, entitled "An act to authorize a connection between the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad in Petersburgh." Considerable discussion took place respecting the provisions of the said bill, chiefly between Messrs. COLLIER, of Petersburgh, and ROBERTSON, of Richmond. The bill was informally laid over.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

I was astonished to-day, in walking around the wharves, to see what a large business is going on in the cotton trade. I met with planters who were selling their crops for eight and a half cents per pound. Everything presented a lively aspect. "Is there not a blockade?" I found myself involuntarily inquiring of the draymen that were hauling up immense loads. "It don't matter," they replied, "about the blockade, cotton will go." *I looked upon a noble vessel which came in a day or two ago. A firm here made forty thousand dollars upon a cargo recently received.*

Insurance companies are being organized, and every dollar's worth of property is being covered with a policy. Never was there a finer field for making money by such companies.

I had a conversation to-day with Hon. CHARLES MCBURR, Mayor of this city. He says that history presents no parallel to the sympathy which is being manifested in behalf of this city. His Excellency and his private secretary find it impossible to reply to one-half the letters which contain remittances, so that resort is had to the City papers, through which to acknowledge the donations. Georgia has given one-half of all that has been contributed thus far. The Mayor remarked to me, "I passed through the fire and all its scenes of sorrow without shedding a tear; but, Sir, oftentimes on opening these letters, all filled with sympathy and love, I have had my heart so moved as to be compelled to weep."

I have spent a delightful week in Charleston, at the Mills House, an excellent hotel, and now I am about to leave for Savannah, from which place you will hear from me; and, as I claim to be a more "reliable" correspondent than some who patronize the Press, you may not expect many "sensation" letters.

MILITARY ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS OF EIGHTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT,
NEAR CENTREVILLE, Jan. 20, 1862.

All officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, belonging to the Eighth Virginia Regiment, who have not been detailed, by special order emanated from general headquarters, and who are not actually disabled by sickness for duty, will immediately join the regiment.

It is an outrage now, become too apparent, that whilst the brave and faithful are suffering all the hardships incident to camp life, the trifling and self-indulgent are so directed to their duty as to absent themselves from their companies, thus throwing all of the work upon the few good soldiers who maintain their posts, to the scandal and disgrace of the fair name of the Eighth Virginia Regiment, won on the fields of Manassas and Leesburgh.

If this order is not promptly obeyed, I will in ten days have handbills posted in every village in the country, offering a reward of $30 for the apprehension of each deserter, and his delivery to the nearest military post; *and I will so minutely describe each man, his appearance, character and habits, that the publication itself will prove a severe penalty for his offence.*

NORBORNE BERKELEY,
Major Commanding Eighth Virginia Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS ON POTOMAC,
Jan. 22, 1862.

Approved by order of Gen. BEAUREGUARD.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT OF VA.,
RICHMOND, Jan. 11, 1862.

As there are yet a large number of flint-lock muskets distributed over this State, those having them, in large or small numbers, are again urgently requested to send them in, to my address, that they may be altered and put in good order, ready for the use of the troops that will take the field next Spring. Each possessed of great value, as none can be bought, or [illegible] in the State.

CHAS. DIMMOCK,

est in every undertaking which is calculated to make us thoroughly independent in everything pertaining to the prosperity and progress of a free and great Confederacy.

With many thanks for your consideration, and best wishes for your welfare, I am your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

ESTABLISHING PAPER MILLS.

The importance of establishing paper mills throughout the South, says the Richmond *Examiner*, is at once obvious. Thousands upon thousands of dollars invested in printing materials are now lying idle and unproductive for want of paper. No other branch of business in the South has suffered more than the printing business, and that mainly for the want of paper; and this, too, when the manufacture of paper would be the most princely profitable business imaginable. The ends of rope, waste cotton, pieces of bagging, and other articles used in the manufacture of paper, could be procured in quantities sufficient for all purposes, and would be cheerfully and gladly given. Sites would be donated, and doubtless premiums could be obtained by parties wishing to start business, and yet our capitalists, with a stolid indifference which is wonderful, make no move in the matter, and to the cry of paper, which comes from all parts of the South, they remain foolishly indifferent.

THE U. G. R. BLOCKADE.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writes:

"The vigilance of the Federal authorities on the other side of the Potomac has become so active that all the well-known letter-carriers, who have been traveling between Richmond and Baltimore have been arrested and lodged in the Washington jail. For the present, communication has ceased. The Norfolk newspapers alone seem to have the facility of getting Northern papers—brought over by a flag of truce from Fortress Monroe."

COTTON PLANTERS.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

The relief to the cotton growers of the South has engaged the legislative wisdom of almost every Southern State. The subject is before the Legislature of our own State, which reassembled yesterday. It is also at present before the Legislature of Louisiana. The subject is one of deep interest, and involves grave financial questions which few understand, and which have elicited paragraph after paragraph by the Press. At some early day we will draw the attention of our readers to the considerations involved. The cotton interest of the South is its great interest; it is now engaging the attention of the statesmen and Cabinets of the of the world. Indeed, this interest is by many held as the power which mocks our enemies in the present unhappy contest now shaking the commercial world to its centre—the monopoly which brings us associations that will crown our struggle with success. Whatever, therefore, concerns the cotton-grower, is pregnant with consequences and full of concern to every practical mind. Commerce and manufactures alike are involved; yea, the finances of America and European nations are so associated with the growth of cotton, that for years England has felt her dependence on us for this great staple, and has almost exhausted her efforts to surmount this dependence, but without avail. The debt of the Confederate States for the prosecution of the present war must fall mainly upon the cotton-growers. Their relief and their protection must be a subject of much solicitude and anxiety to all sagacious and practical legislators. Upon this class of producers in the South rest the hopes of our banks and monetary matters. How, then, can our cotton and tobacco producers be most profited, and the fullest relief be given, with the least detriment to the public? Let us consider. Our readers shall again hear from us on this subject.

UNIONISTS IN THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan: 30.

The Lincoln journals labor with untiring assiduity to maintain the long-ago exploded falsehood of a Union Party in the South, as if it were the most manifest and undeniable truth. They say there is a powerful Union feeling even in the heart of Secessia, and that all that is necessary to develope it is the presence of Federal troops. They undertake to draw a distinction between the Southern Government and the Southern people, and profess to believe that a large Union element exists among the masses, but is kept down under a reign of terror. Whether they believe what they say we do not pretend to decide. It is safe, as a general rule, to conclude that they employ language only to deceive, but there is such a thing among habitual story-tellers as repeating a falsehood so often that they actually believe it themselves.

It may be so with the oft-repeated assertion that the old Union is still dear to the hearts of a large number of the Southern people. But there never was a more palpable and libelious falsehood. That, up to the period of LINCOLN'S proclamation, a majority of Virginia, and of the other border States, was in favor of the Union, and determined to stand by it as long as they could with honor, no one denies. But when that despot drew the sword, the Union Party in the whole South ceased to exist, and the infernal malignity with which the this war has been waged, has put the resurrection of Unionism beyond the reach of possibility. *The party which stood by the old Union to the last has contributed as promptly and as largely to fill the ranks of our armies as the original advocates of secession; they have been foremost in the fight for independence, and they will be the last to surrender.*

If ever there was a war of the people, a war in which the Government is but a mere agent and instrument of the people's will, it is the war of self-defence now waged by the Southern States. The people, in fact, have been ahead of their Government in perseverance and energy; the people have raised the armies, furnished the means, and made the sacrifices, which have thus far been followed by such extraordinary results. What evidence of deep devotion to the cause could they give which they have not given? The Northern journals constantly pretend that the South outnumbers them upon every battle-field, so that while the Federal armies number 600,000 men, they have feared for six months to make an advance in any direction. If this be true, how can they pretend that the great heart of the Southern people is not in this war? Our armies are made up of volunteers, and of volunteers who rushed with the loftiest enthusiasm to arms. *There has been no compulsion, no conscription.* Mothers have gladly given their sons, wives their husbands, and if there were weapons enough, the whole population would be in arms. A vast amount of the clothing and supplies of the army have been the free-will offerings of the Southern people. Women have given the very blankets from their beds to shelter our brave soldiers, the needies of the women have been as busy as the bayonets of our troops. There is not a church or a family altar in the South which has not, every day and every night, sent up earnest prayers for the success of our cause. Nor is it our own Government which has shown by the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and the violation of every political and civil right of the citizen, that it had reason to doubt the loyalty of the people. That has been left to the despotism at Washington, which can only retain its power by converting the citizens of the Free States into slaves, and by keeping up large standing armies in those Slave States which are still bound to the Union by the compulsion of cold steel. That is the only Union now left, and the only Union which can ever exist again between North and South. Subjugation, and not Union, is all that the Lincoln despotism itself expects. And in eternal resistance to that despotism the South will battle, till there is no longer a man within her borders capable of defending his country and his liberty.

A NEW LOAN.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We learn that the Government has devised a new system of *popular* loan, which presents such extraordinary advantages for investment that it cannot fail to attract the attention not only of capitalists, but of large classes in the community who may desire to invest small sums of money in a safe and profitable form and for short terms. The advantage of the new plan of loan is nearly that of deposit on call, and resembles the savings-bank system.

Mr. MEMMINGER, the Secretary of the Treasury, has proposed to parties having money to loan, to invest in Government bonds, or registered stock, on the following liberal terms:

It is proposed to make the stock run from three to eighteen years, but to give it nearly the advantage of a loan on call by making it payable at any period of six months intervening between three and eighteen years, with the interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in coin.

Holders of Treasury notes can at any time produce from the same Treasurer, Assistant-Treasurer, Depositories or Commissioners, bonds or registered stock to be reconvertible, at the pleasure of the holders, into Treasury notes, and to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, until so reconverted, and thus constituting a deposit on all bearing six per cent. interest.

Both classes of stock—that of six per cent., available as deposit on call, and that of eight per cent., payable at any period of six months—present better advantages for investment than the usual standards of commercial loans, and will, no doubt, in other regards, recommend themselves to the people of the South.

FOREIGN MAILS.

From the Norfolk correspondence of the Petersburgh *Express*, of the 14th inst., we take the following:

"The foreign consuls—that is, the consuls of England and France—are to receive mails every month. The two Governments are to take it by turns, and in that way either a French or British man-of-war will reach Norfolk monthly. So, it will be seen, our transatlantic brethren do not mean to trust their mails to the care of the Lincolites any longer. This is a move in the right direction, which will very likely be followed by others.

GEN. PRICE.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Jan. 30 says:

The latest intelligence from Gen. PRICE'S army at Springfield, by way of Jacksonport, Ark., is to the effect that the army is generally well, and the men the most contented and happy ever seen, although they are badly in need of clothing, and boots and shoes. Gen. PRICE is fairly worshipped by his men, who are ready to follow him wherever he may lead. His force is about 20,000 strong, and recruits are rapidly flocking to his standard. It is thought that he will soon have a force sufficient to take the field, and prosecute a vigorous and successful campaign. He is determined not to go into Winter quarters, but intends to fight as long as an armed foe treads the soil of Missouri.

A REBEL OFFICER SICK OF THE CAUSE.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes a letter for the authenticity of which it vouches, purporting to be written by a rebel officer to a lady friend. It is dated at Richmond, Jan. 16, and says:

The conviction that I have forever lost your esteem comes at a most unfortunate time; for I am already heartsick at my position. You shame me with your unquestioning devotion to what you deem right, when I, who have given all for the South, must confess with regret that I often pause and ask myself if, indeed, I am in the right way? When I entered the Confederate service my heart was full of fiery zeal for the cause; but after the first flush of enthusiasm passed, and I found myself enrolled to fight against my own countrymen and friends, doubts began to arise if resistance was really necessary—if we had not better remained under the old flag than to have provoked bloodshed by secession. Then came the discovery that many of our prominent leaders cared more for self-aggrandizement than for their suffering country, until, with all my love for the South, I almost regretted the step I had taken. But it was too late to retract, and with a heavy heart I endeavored to fit myself more thoroughly for the sad task of meeting those in fatal fray whom I once met in friendly circles, by happy firesides. And now, as the crowning burden of my unhappiness, came the assurance that you brand me a traitor, and will never forget I raised my arm against the Government to which you so firmly adhere.

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Do you wonder I am unnerved? Are you surprised that while I love the South I give her but a half-hearted allegiance? I blush to own it, but it is true. Nor am I alone. In our ranks are many who are bound to the North by such strong ties that their loyalty to the Confederacy is sadly tried. These are found among the more intelligent men of our army; those who have traveled or resided in the North, and formed social and commercial ties with Northern citizens. On the other hand, large numbers of the less intelligent and the positively ignorant, entertain a fierce vindictiveness against the North, which exults in the opportunity to evince itself in deeds of bloody cruelty, unnecessary in the conflict of civilized nations. Some of these display their malignity toward the Federal prisoners at Richmond, so cruelly that a strong remonstrance was called forth from those less bigoted, which led to the prevention of such acts for the future.

Do not think that even we, who love the North as well as the South, could ever hesitate when called to choose between the two. Our home is, of course, first in our affections; and, really believing the South oppressed, we think resistance just. The only question with us is, might we not, with more forbearance, have adjusted our differences without civil war? Unfortunately, the question comes now too late, and even if revolution was not necessary, now that we are fairly launched into it, persistence in our effort is absolutely needful to our honor. Yet, would to God we were now, as before, one people.

But while many entertain such sentiments as I have expressed, the majority of the army are firm in their belief of the justness of our cause, and of our ability to maintain our independence as a nation. They are impatient of the long delay in leading them into action, when time is so precious to us. The wealth of the Federal Government, and the vast resources of the North, enable it to stand like a giant, full of power, waiting only until she shall choose to use it; while we, a poor infant republic, cannot afford to exhaust our time and limited resources in watching a jealous issue to our efforts.

Such reasoning makes our troops doubtful of the policy of their leaders, and murmurs loud and deep are heard on every side. The uneasiness has reached such a pitch that some anxiety is felt lest insubordination should develop itself in the army. Therefore the most troublesome are being dispatched to the coast, where probably they will soon see active service, if the report we hear of the Northern naval expeditions be true.

You cannot blame our men for their impatience, when you recollect how much they have at stake. They would rather rush quickly to the decision of their fate as individuals and as a people, than to wear the weary months away in destructive idleness.

Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm of the Southern women in the cause of the Confederacy. They make every possible sacrifice for the support of the Government; many have given their jewels to the cause, while some even strip the carpets from their floors, and cut them into blankets for the army. Coffee and tea are luxuries rarely found on the tables of even wealthy patriots; and indeed, everything which can be dispensed with has been abandoned, that the money may go to sustain the Confederacy. Haughty ladies vie with each other in sacrificing luxuries on the shrine of patriotism, and by their counsel and encouragement the fire of loyalty is kindled and kept alive in many hearts where else it would smother.

I have written to you as frankly as though I was sure of your sympathy, because I want you to know my real position, feelings and hopes; for, despite your proud loyalty which now contemns me, I am sure you must desire to know how feels and fares your former friend, and I wished to assure you that the intelligent portion of our army do not entertain hatred to the North, but only a stern resolve to have their rights from friend and foe, and if your Federal friends say we fear to fight, tell them how impatient we are for the deadly struggle.

If they declare the North a unit, remind them that our friends sleep safely in their Capital. If your Northern ladies prove their loyalty, tell them how Southern women sacrifice for the cause they love. But oh, J——, tell them the saddest thought in our anxious hearts is that those we love in the North cannot or will not see how, to us at least, our cause is just and holy; and how we think our honesty of purpose should preserve to us the respect of those who differ with us on this unhappy question of Union between States whose conflicting interests prevent harmony.

I may never write to you again, for L—— tells me you are determined to expose the agent who transmits my correspondence, if you discover him; so henceforth, I shall not risk his fate in the hands of such a rigid loyalist as you have become. You have chosen the Union before your friends. God grant you have not cause to repent your choice! And, as we can never meet on earth with the olden faith in each other, Heaven send you a long life with much happiness, and to me an early death with the consoling assurance that my country was benefited by the great sacrifice I have made.

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MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The following advertisement tells of the cargo brought into Charleston by the *Isabel*:

"Just received, per the *Ella Warley*, from England personally selected: 50 pieces enamel cloth; 100 gross carpet bindings; 100 gross buff, scarlet, crimson and green London bindings, for military use."

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "An officer in our army in the Southwest sends us a specimen of grey woolen cloth, manufactured by Mrs. CINTHIA BENTLEY, of Pulaski County, in this State. It is intended for soldiers' uniforms, and is remarkably uniform, substantial, and warm. Every particle of the material used in the manufacture was produced on Mrs. BENTLEY'S plantation. Our correspondent thinks that 'so long as the refined women of Virginia can manufacture such material as this, we ought to be fully able to supply our own wants.'"

The following appears in the obituary column of the Richmond papers:

"In this city, on the 24th inst., MARY J., and on the 25th inst., JAMES, children of Maj.-Gen. LONGSTREET, Confederate States Army—the former aged 13 months, the latter 4 years and 6 days. The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Arlington House."

Mr. ALEXANDER R. HOLLADAY announces himself a candidate for the seat in Congress rendered vacant by the death of Ex-President JOHN TYLER.

The Mobile *Advertiser* says: "Volunteering is going on in our city with a rush. The cry of 'Who'll start?' has now become 'Devil take the hindmost.' The Governor's limits of 18 and 60 years of age are entirely disregarded."

The Wilmington, North Carolina, *Journal* says: "Remember that the crisis of this war, or revolution, or whatever else it may be called, is upon the country now, and that the greatest danger will be in the months of January and February, or at any rate between this date and the 1st of March, 1862. Expect to hear of desperate Federal efforts at every point and at the earliest moment."

From the following advertisement it appears that work is to be prosecuted on the railroad to Aquia Creek:

RICHMOND, Jan. 22, 1862.

Wanted immediately, ten thousand sills, delivered on the line of the road between Richmond and Aquia Creek. Dimensions, 8 feet long, 9 inches diameter at small end, smoothly hewn to a thickness of 6 inches, clear of any defect calculated to impair strength. No sill will be received under size.

The last report of the Adjutant-General states, that, of Virginia troops now in commission, including those in active service, there are 141 troops of cavalry, 108 companies of artillery, 404 of light infantry, 277 of riflemen, and the State has in the service of the Confederate States 68 regiments of volunteers, including cavalry, artillery, light infantry, and riflemen, one battalion of enlisted men, and one brigade of militia-of-the-line. There are now, despite the treachery and defection of one portion of the State, 140,000 men subject to militia duty.

The Bowling Green *Courier* strongly urges that the $5,000,000 lately seized in Louisiana, belonging to National banks in Louisville, Ky., shall be applied to the use of the Kentucky State Government, without going through the usual sequestration process.

The *Enquirer*, of Jan. 18, says: "The Southern Oil Company, of New-Orleans, advertise that they are now prepared to fill orders. BAXTER, LOWELL & Co., advertise that a second mail for foreign ports is being made up at the New-Orleans Post-office. Rate, $1 per half-ounce, exclusive of 'Confederate postage.'"

Col. JOHN PEGRAM, the hero of Rich Mountain, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, of Jan. 27, was complimented with a serenade on Wednesday evening last, by the "Buckingham Institute Guards," Capt. HANES, formerly Company F, in the Twentieth Virginia, (Col. PEGRAM'S old regiment,) now Company A, Fifty-seventh Virginia Regiment.

Editorially, the Richmond *Dispatch* of Jan. 30 denounces Southerners in the National ranks, doubting whether the reported promotion of SCHOPF from a hotel portership to a Brigadier-Generalship of "Lincolnites" was, in fact, a promotion; eulogises BEAUREGARD in the most extravagant terms, and indulges in the prediction that the most important news is to come from Kentucky.

The *Dispatch* of Jan. 30 furnishes the following local items:

The notorious Dr. M. L. ROSSVALLY, who was put in jail at this place some time during last Summer, at the instance of some volunteers from New-Orleans, as a suspicious character, was liberated yesterday by Judge JOHN A. MEREDITH, of the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond, before whom he appeared on a writ of *habeas corpus*. It is understood that the Confederate States officials interposed no objections to the liberation of the "Doctor," against whom nothing was yesterday alleged, though it seems to be the general impression that he is a Jeremy Diddler of the first water.

The charge heretofore preferred against JOHN HENSON, a citizen of Fluvanna County, to wit: That he did, in conjunction with one HUGHES, a patent agent, attempt to bribe the Confederate Commissioner of Patents by offering him money to procure a favorable report on an invention, was yesterday finally heard before Confederate States Commissioner WATSON, and resulted in the sending on of HENSON to be tried before the February Term of the District Court. He was allowed to furnish bail. HUGHES had previously been sent on for trial at the same term.

Col. ADLER, who was formerly attached to the Wise Legion, and who was afterward arrested on suspicion of communicating with the enemy, and who thereupon cut his throat, fearing he would be hanged, some mischievous person having informed him that such was to be his fate, was, yesterday, carried before Commissioner BAXTER for final examination. Col. ADLER, after recovering from the wound inflicted on himself, was put in the County Jail, where he has since remained. We are informed that the evidence thus far taken before the Commissioner does not justify the charge made against the Colonel's integrity as a friend of the South.

Rev. John C. McCabe, D. D., late of Baltimore, (*whence he was driven for declining to pray for the President of the United States,*) will to-night deliver the second of the series of lectures heretofore announced. The proceeds will be devoted to the amelioration, in some degree, of the sufferings of the inhabitants of Hampton.

Rev. Dr. Moore says that during the last year he married more couples than he had previously done in any one year during the course of his ministry. No doubt this has been the experience of other preachers, also. On inquiry at the Hustings Court office yesterday, we learned that the clerk had issued during the present month twenty-one permits for his fellow-citizens to make themselves intensely happy or supremely miserable, as the case may be. It is fair to presume, as the month is not yet out, the number may reach twenty-five.

The only thing worth mentioning done by the Confederate District Court yesterday, was the sequestration of a large lot of ship timber, owned by CHAS. GODDAR, an alien enemy. The timber, which is all in Eastern Virginia, and ready seasoned for use, is represented to be very valuable. There is some comfort in knowing that it cannot be used by our enemies.

The concert heretofore mentioned as designed to be given for the benefit of the soldiers, by CARLO PATTI (brother of ADALINA, the celebrated songstress,) and J. M. PICKENS (members of the Second Tennessee Regiment of Volunteers,) will, we are informed, take place on Friday or Saturday.

Capt. Z. S. MAGRUDER has received marching orders, and will leave Richmond on Friday morning at 9 o'clock for Petersburgh, where he will take the cars for Norfolk, and thence march for Edenton, N. C., in whose vicinity the company will be stationed for some time to come.

The following advertisement appears in the *Dispatch*:

WANTED.—Persons to know, that the Confederate Reading Room has late New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore papers, besides papers from all the cities, towns and parts of the South.

Single admission (good for all day) 10 cents. Monthly subscribers 50 cents.

The military prison at Salisbury, N. C., is pronounced by Major GIBBS to be ready for the reception of 700 of the Yankees now in Richmond.

The Memphis *Avalanche* has changed hands. M. C. GALLAWAY retires, and Messrs. SAM. BARD and JEPTHA FOWLKES succeed.

Gen. ALBERT PIKE, of Arkansas, says the Memphis *Appeal*, of Jan. 20, was at the Gayoso yesterday. He visits the city on business connected with his command. His labors, in negotiating treaties with the Indian nations on the frontier, were of the most valuable character, and we have an abiding confidence that his services in the field will be no less valuable. If he should chance to meet Kansas LANE, we feel satisfied he will rid the earth of that monster.

The same paper states that "Col. MAGOFFIN, who was recently captured by the Yankees at Sedalia, Mo., escaped from durance vile in his St. Louis prison, last week, and is again with PRICE. This is the second time the gallant 'rebel' Colonel has outwitted the Abolition thieves."

The passenger packet *Judah Touro*, of the New-Orleans and Columbus line, struck a snag and sunk below Vicksburg, on Saturday morning, Jan. 18. The *Judah Touro* had a very heavy freight, included in which were four hundred and fifty hogsheads of sugar and five hundred barrels of molasses. The sugar is a total loss.

A late arrival at Van Buren, Ark., is thus announced in the *Press*: "A company of about one hundred 'professional gentlemen' have arrived in our city during the past week, armed and equipped for actual service in the 'devil's own work.' Verdants will do well to keep their eyes open."

A bill, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, has been reported in the Virginia Senate to change the names of the Counties of Buchanan and Scott. It is quite proper to wipe out from the map of Virginia everything that serves to perpetuate the name of an enemy or a traitor, and the proposition will doubtless meet the unanimous approval of the people. The bill alluded to does not suggest the names to be substituted, though "Cary" and "Carrington," well known in the history of Virginia, have been under consideration.

A splendid corps of 1,000 lancers, just organized at New-Orleans, will join PRICE'S command next month.

The *Whig* says that Vicksburg is turning out from eight to ten brass cannon per week. Some of them are rifled.

The Pay of Army Officers—An Ingenious Way of Doubling it.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As Senator SHERMAN'S bill to reduce the pay of officers of the army has called attention to the subject, perhaps it may not be amiss to mention an abuse which has been permitted to grow up, whereby officers are allowed to drew considerably more money from the treasury than they are *legally* entitled to.

As is well known, all officers are allowed to employ one or more private soldiers as servants, or in lieu thereof, to draw a monthly commutation of twenty-four dollars and fifty cents ($24 50) in money for each servant to whom their rank entities them. That is, they may draw the wages, rations and clothing of a private soldier, for the purpose of hiring therewith a servant who is not an enlisted man. But the Army Regulations expressly require, that no officer shall draw pay for a greater number of servants than he actually employs, and that he shall not draw servants' pay, and at the same time employ a soldier as servant; and each officer is required, in order to obtain his pay, to sign a certificate, printed at the foot of each pay account, which states that he has employed the private servants for which he charges for the whole term charged, and that during the term so charged, or any part thereof, he did not keep or employ a soldier as waiter or servant.

Now, it is well known (in the army) that it is *customary* for officers, notwithstanding this certificate, to draw the full amount of servants' wages to which their rank entities them, although *not* employing that number of servants, and not only so, but some officers actually draw all this servants' pay, and then employ soldiers as waiters *in addition*, paying *them* nothing, and pocketing the amount drawn as servants' wages; thus when one of these officers is allowed two servants, he actually obtains forty-nine (49) dollars per month more than he is legally entitled to.

Again, officers are allowed a certain number of horses, with forage or provender for those *actually in use*, or *in lieu thereof*, a commutation of eight (8) dollars per month in money. Now few officers own the full number of horses to which their rank entitles them, but it is *customary* to draw forage in kind for those in service, and the money commutation for those they are allowed, but do not own, and this in the face of their certificate that they actually own and keep in use the whole number of horses for which they charge.

Thus if an officer is entitled to three horses, he draws forage in kind for one, and commutation for the others, thus making a clear gain of sixteen (16) dollars per month. Now suppose this same officer has drawn the sum spoken of above as servants' wages, while employing a soldier as waiter, and we have a total of sixty-five (65) dollars *per month*, which he obtains from the Treasury, *over and above his legal pay.*

By what ingenious sophistry an officer persuades himself to sign a certificate so directly contrary to the facts of the case, I cannot undertake to say, but it is done constantly.

Perhaps the actual *legal* pay of officers is not too great, but would it not be well to adopt some means to prevent their almost doubling it, (in some cases,) by the means stated above.

CAVALIER.

Election of Officers of the American Telegraph Company.

At a stockholders' meeting held on the 29th inst., the following Directors were unanimously elected:

S. F. B. Morse, Amos Kendall, Zenus Barnum, Francis Morris, William M. Swain, John McKesson, Wilson G. Hunt, Hiram O. Alden, John H. Purdy, Edwards S. Sanford, Cambridge Livingston, Caleb A. Burgess, Marshall Lefferts; and subsequently Messrs. E. S. SANFORD, President; F. Morris, Treasurer; Cambridge Livingston, Counsel and Secretary, were unanimously reëlected.

LECTURES OF PROF. AGASSIZ.

The Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God, as Manifested in His Works—A Course of Lectures Before the Brooklyn Institute.

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM—FOUR PLANS OF STRUCTURE.

The first of a series of six lectures was delivered by Prof. AGASSIZ, at the Brooklyn Institute, on Sunday evening, Jan. 19, 1861. The room was filled at an early hour. On the platform appeared Hon. EDWARD EVERETT and Rev. Dr. FARLEY, who opened the meeting with prayer. Dr. OLIVER HULL then stated, for the information of the audience, that these lectures were delivered in accordance with the benevolent intention of Mr. GRAHAM, who left a bequest in his will of $12,000, the interest of which was to be devoted to maintaining an annual course of lectures on "The Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God, as Manifested in His Works." The present was the fourth annual series. Dr. HULL then introduced Prof. AGASSIZ.

At the outset of the lecture, Prof. AGASSIZ begged leave, in view of the position in which he had been reported to stand upon matters of science as connected with religious opinions, to explain in what light he viewed the study of nature. It had one great object which fairly came within the scope of the foundation of this course of lectures. That object was to trace the connection between all created beings, discover, if possible, the plan according to which they had been created, and search out this relation to the Great Author. But science must not allow other and antecedent considerations or convictions to interfere. The lecturer had been considered by many an infidel, because he had not taken for his guidance the dictum of certain creeds. But science could not be dictated to—it must build up upon such premises as it finds. Let us be content if its results lead to the same end, that true religion is designed to. Science is the questioning, the doubting element in human progress, but when it has gone far enough it builds up in such a way as can never do any harm to true religion, or cause any needful apprehension to the true Christian. [Applause.] He was neither an infidel nor a bigot, as he hoped to show by these lectures. The progress of the study of Natural History had demonstrated a premeditated plan in the creation of the animal kingdom, having for its ultimate object the introduction of man upon the earth. At first, naturalists could scarcely ascertain the vaguest relation among animals, because of their extraordinary diversity and diffusion. Hence they directed their attention to their external appearance, and attempted to classify them according to their most obvious resemblances. All aquatic animals they called fish, all terrestrial animals, without legs, reptiles; those with wings, birds, and those that walked on all fours quadrupeds. Then they distinguished between those that laid eggs and those that did not, those that breathed through gills and those that had lungs. But that classification brought together animals which did not belong together, showing that it was not natural. Then anatomy became the foundation of classification, and animals were arranged according to their structure. That was the key-note of a proper classification, and under the lead of CUVIER the general features of the classification were settled beyond question. Still there were different systems presented, which were supposed to be devised by their various authors. But it was found that they all agreed in certain respects, and as the study advanced the discrepancies were harmonized, until the thought occurred that instead of being the inventions of their supposed authors, they were only different readings of one natural system. That thought became reality, and henceforth it became the study of naturalists to read more accurately the thoughts of a divine mind as expressed in the living realities that surrounded them. The lecturer would attempt to present his translation of the Divine plan, after a conscientious reading of it. CUVIER lead the way in the recognition of four plans upon which all animals are constructed, and all investigation since had only confirmed that discovery. Some naturalists, it is true, had attempted to show that there were more, but they confounded plan with complication of structure, or execution. These four plans corresponded with the four great divisions of the animal kingdom, viz.: *Radiates, Molluscs, Articulates* and *Vertebrates*. Under vertebrates were embraced, ever since ARISTOTLE, all animals with a back-bone—quadrupeds, birds, reptiles and fishes. This natural division of vertebrates was known long before it was understood that they were all built upon the same plan. It required no small amount of anatomical knowledge to demonstrate the fact that the fish, the snake, the bird and the beast, were all built upon one plan. That demonstration was now the aim of naturalists; but it was possible and even easy in its general outline. The next plan of structure embraced articulates, under which division were included beetles, bugs, butterflies, flies, and other winged insects with six legs; also, crabs, lobsters, and the like. All these animals were easily recognized by the rings on the surface of the body, moveable one upon the other, and by their jointed legs projecting from the sides of the body. But it required a great degree of anatomical skill to demonstrate that the crab, the butterfly and the worm are all built upon the same plan. It was necessary to show a form of structure which was capable of being transformed into another. The third plan embraced molluscs. In this division were included all those soft-bodied animals, which, like the oyster, clam, snail and slug, had a body capable of great expansion and contraction, and generally covered with a shell. Between these animals there was as great diversity as was found in the insect world or among vertebrates, but yet they were all built upon one plan, and the elements of each structure could be transformed into the others, only changing the expression. The fourth plan was that of the radiates, animals whose parts diverge like rays from a common centre. To this group belonged star-fishes, jelly-fishes and sun-fishes, also corals, and the like. Radiates were all built upon the same plan, but still a totally different one from the other three divisions. If there was anything that showed the working of an all-powerful and comprehensive mind, it was the faculty of expressing one and the same thought in the most diversified ways. This was done in the creation of the animal kingdom, which consisted of hundreds of thousands of different kinds of beings, all constructed upon only four plans. The lecturer then proceeded to present the characteristics of the four plans, beginning with the lowest and simplest of the four grand divisions, the radiates. The star-fish has its mouth in the centre, from which radiated five projections. The organs of locomotion project from five furrows on the lower surface of these arms; they have suckers at the end by which the animal attaches itself to the rocks and moves about. At the end of each ray is an eye; in the centre there is a circular stomach, with five pouches projecting into the rays. Five threads connect the nerve on the lid of the mouth with the extremity of the rays, and reach the eyes. This plan of structure is common to all radiated animals, but the mode of execution varies. The sea-anemone, for instance, has a body like a sack, from the upper edge of which project feelers in every direction; but in the center there is a mouth which leads to an internal digestive sack. That sack has an opening in the bottom leading to the main cavity of the body; that main cavity is divided by partitions into chambers, and from each of these chambers project arms or feelers, which are hollow, and communicate with the chambers. Now, the idea of radiation is just as obvious here as in the star-fish, but the mode of execution is different. In the sea-anemone the number of parts is larger, and there is a free communication between the chambers as well as between the feelers and chambers. Now take the jelly-fish. It is a hemispherical body of gelatinous substance, from the flat side of which hang a number of feelers. In the centre is a cavity from which narrow tubes extend to the edge, and from that central cavity hang other appendages. The gelatinous substance occupies the whole disc except a central cavity with narrow channels extending to the periphery. Here, instead of an animal all hollow with a thin wall outside and thin partitions within, we have an animal substantially all substance. But the general arrangement is upon the same same plan of radiation. Each of these modes of execution leads to the other. By increasing the thickness of the partitions you may leave only a narrow channel, and this may be further inclosed so as to leave only a narrow tube. Such a diverse expression or execution of the same plan is not the result of chance. It shows a power not only capable of execution, but of overcoming physical and local influences. These different animals live on the same rock, in the same element, and therefore under the same influences. There must be some higher power to produce this result than the mere active forces that exist in the sheet of water—something more than heat, light, moisture and soil. One combination cannot produce such diverse structures. The next plan of structure is that expressed in the group of molluscs. When we open an oyster we separate from the shell the skin of the animal. Around the edge of the shell are innumerable little fingers, by means of which a renewal of water takes place. In the middle is a bundle of flesh connecting the two valves, causing the shutting of the oyster. The hinges of the valves are united by an elastic ligament, which, when the fibres of the cross muscle relax, force the two valves apart. This antagonism is a means of locomotion; the oyster changes its place by means of the fringes around the skin or mantle. There are two respiratory organs in the shape of fringes on the lower part of the animal. These inclose the mouth, from which rises a canal, and terminates after convolutions in the other end of the body. The liver is the green spot on the blunt end. Now in this animal everything is symmetrical on the two sides, which is not the case with the radiates. Molluscs have also a soft body capable of great contraction and expansion. A particular characteristic of the oyster is that the load of life is thrown upon the sides, though the arrangement of parts is bilateral and symmetrical. It would be easy now to show that there is the closest resemblance between the oyster and the snail. Professor A. here demonstrated by drawings how the oyster could be transformed into the snail, showing that the difference was only in proportion and prominence of parts. The same may be shown of the cuttle-fish or any other mollusc. The third group is that of articulates, comprising insects, beetles, crabs, worms, &c. The body of an insect is an articulated cylinder, the rings being movable, some more than others, so as to allow free motion of the three regions with which it is divided. All the organs of life are contained in one cavity—the breathing organs on the side, each ring having a breathing-hole, the alimentary canal in the centre, the heart in the upper part, and the nervous system along the ventral region. The legs are on the lower part, and wings on the upper side. The plan is totally different from that of molluscs or radiates. Molluscs are capable of contraction and expansion without a sign of a joint or articulation, while the essential characteristic of articulates is, that the body is jointed with rings movable upon one another. Crabs and lobsters have the same structure as insects, only the wings are wanting, and they have gills instead of breathing-holes. The worm differs from the insect only in the fact that the rings are all of the same dimensions, and all equally connected. It is only a slight difference in the mode of execution. The legs of the worm are mere bristles, but the vital organs are arranged in the same manner as those of the insect, or of the crab or lobster. This is proved by the growth of the butterfly, which is first a worm; next, by shortening and widening its dimensions it becomes in its chrysalis state like a crab; then it emerges from the chrysalis state a perfect insect. The fourth plan is that of the vertebrates, whose essential peculiarity is a back bone and a double symmetry. Take the vertebræ of a fish. It has an arched cavity above containing the organs of sensation, or those through which impressions from the world without are communicated. It contains the central nervous system, which extends from the head along the backbone, and to it the nerves are attached. There is an arched cavity below the back-bone which contains the organs of digestion, respiration and circulation. This double symmetry prevails in all vertebrate animals. Prof. A. here showed by drawings that the fin of a fish was like the arm of a man, the parts being combined in the same way and almost in the same number. The difference between vertebrates are, the greater or less contraction behind the head, the reduction of the tail, the greater or less projection of the limbs, and in the covering of the skin, which may be hair, feathers or scales. But scales and feathers in the young animal are very much alike. So much so that in some instances it is difficult to detect the difference. The number of fingers varies among vertebrates. The horse walks on tiptoe—on one finger. Reptiles have six fingers; fishes from six to twenty, with numerous joints. But, after all, it is only the spreading hand, all the joints being united by a web. We can therefore say, that however diversified the animal kingdom may be, all creatures are constructed upon four plans only.

GRADATION OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

The second lecture of the series was given at the Brooklyn Institute on Sunday evening, Jan. 26. The subject of the relative standing or gradation of the animal kingdom, said Prof. A., is one which has long engaged the attention of naturalists, and the favorite idea has been that there is an unbroken natural chain from the lowest to the highest—"from the Monad to Man," as the phrase is. This theoretical view, upon severe and careful scrutiny, has been found to be not true, as stated, but yet the investigation has led to the discovery of an actual gradation within certain limits in different classes of animals. The discovery of the existence of four great plans of structure gave this theory a check, but it has since revived again under the question of the origin of species. Prior to the knowledge of the four plans it was evident to naturalists and philosophers that man was superior to the rest of the animal creation, especially in the development of the brain. It was shown by KAEMPFER that the ourang-outang came nearest to man, and the natural conclusion was that there was a gradual descent from air-breathing to aquatic animals, such as whales (erroneously supposed to be fishes,) and thence to gill-breathing fishes. With reference to the lower orders of creation, it seemed unnecessary to pursue the theory which appeared to be so plain among the higher beings; but it was supposed that the same gradation would be found below, and then the bulk of the lower animals were reduced in this view to a few types. Worms were supposed to form some connecting link with snails, eels, and elongated vertebrates; and then shell-fish were erroneously associated with worms, and microscopical animals were considered as mere animal globules capable of sustaining existence. Thus the series was supposed to be established of one unique series from the Monad to Man. But, in attempting to complete this series, difficulties began to arise, until at length the conviction prevailed, that instead of one there were many series; and the question was, what are the limits of those series? It was necessary to consider some of the facts bearing upon the question before proceeding to consider the order and succession in which beings have been introduced upon the earth. For of the two theories now entertained, viz.: Either that all animal species have been developed from the lowest to the highest, one from the other, or that they have all been created as they are. One or the other must be false. And if we have no unique series from the lower to the higher, then the first theory becomes less probable than it otherwise would appear. But the consideration of this question necessarily involves the consideration of the classification of animals, and I will begin with the Vertebrates. Before I proceed at once, however, to the question, I may, perhaps, make the nature of the investigation more clear by introducing a comparison from the study of language. Take the common word "father." In the Latin and Greek it is "pater;" in the Italian "padre;" in the German "vater," and in the French "père." Now a law has been detected by the German philologists, in the gradual transformation of letters, which is as unerring as any other law of nature. It is found that the hard letters have, in the course of time, softened. Thus b, p and ph, which are equal to f or v in pronunciation, have succeeded each other very much in the same manner as d, t and th, or as g, k and ch. Thus the Greek and Latin "pater" becomes, in the Gothic, "phthar;" in the Italian "padre;" in the German, "vater," in the French, "père," and in the English "father." So it is impossible to mistake the genitive connection of these words.

The New-York Times.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Ericsson*, attached to the Burnside Expedition, having on board the D'Epineuil Zouaves, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday afternoon, being ordered to return there by Gen. BURNSIDE, on account of her inability to cross the bar at Hatteras Inlet. She left the Inlet on Monday, but was driven out to sea by a storm, and thus detained. She reports that at the time she left, the great body of the Expedition was preparing to move to its destination, which was believed to be Roanoke Island. Some of the vessels had already started in that direction. This movement, however, may have been only a ruse, to throw the rebels on the wrong scent. Intelligence received at Fortress Monroe represents that at Norfolk and Richmond the greatest panic prevailed regarding the Expedition, and there is little doubt that before this it has effected a lodgment somewhere. A released National prisoner, who reached Fortress Monroe on Friday, was accompanied by a detective from Richmond to Norfolk, who took the greatest care that no papers should be brought away. They probably contained some information of the Expedition.

Intelligence received by way of Fortress Monroe corroborates the report that BEAUREGARD is to go to Kentucky, taking with him 15,000 men from Manassas. It is further stated that JEFF. DAVIS will take command of the rebel army at Manassas in person after his inauguration as President, on the 22d of February.

The two Commissioners appointed by Secretary STANTON to proceed to the South to look after the welfare of the National prisoners, Bishop AMES and Hon. HAMILTON FISH, arrived in Washington, in consultation with the Government and with Mr. ELY, as to the proper course to pursue. It is understood that they have been directed to inform the rebel government that the captured privateersmen have been placed upon the footing of prisoners of war, thus removing the specification of the condition of the other hostages; and *further*, it is intended to have it understood that they will be authorized to negotiate for a general exchange of prisoners.

Gen. LANE, not on his way to Kansas by the order of Gen. HUNTER as stated, but ordered to the Southern Expedition, is at Washington, on his way to pursue. He has written a letter to a friend in Washington, expressing his determination to return there, as nothing which he could do would come with the expedition on the plan proposed by Gen. HUNTER. He has been written to, however, not to return, but to go ahead, and everything would come out right.

The indications now are that the explanations and delays of the Butler Expedition are over. Orders have been received at the headquarters of the Department of New-England, from the War Department at Washington, urging the possible dispatch in forwarding to Ship Island the vessels and troops at Boston port connected with the expedition.

A difficulty having been experienced by Com. FOOTE in procuring men for the gunboat fleet on the Mississippi, Gen. HALLECK has issued an order in which the military Commanders under him are required to ascertain immediately what men in their respective commands desire to be transferred to the gunboat service—preference, of course, to be given to those men who properly understand the duties. In this manner the requisite number of men will doubtless soon be procured, as it is well known that a great number of sailors are now in the land service, tempted by the larger pay.

A dispatch from Cairo intimates that another expedition is in course of preparation there, the strength and destination of which are kept secret.

Col. GARFIELD has fallen back from Prestonsburgh to Paintsville to meet his supplies, as it was impossible, on account of the state of the roads, to move the wagons forward. He has ordered several reconnoissances in the direction of Piketon, but no traces of HUMPHREY MARSHALL or his runaway army could be found.

Letters received from the National Division on the Upper Potomac mention the fact that five batteries have already crossed the river into Virginia, and speak with confidence of a forward movement, which is to take place at the earliest moment that the condition of the roads will permit.

Those who wish to understand the political feeling of the South at present, and its spirit and condition, will find most interesting material for forming opinions in the large amount of extracts from the Southern Press which we give this morning. We can only indicate by a few sentences the various topics discussed. The Louisville *Courier* states the true basis of peace to be the independence of the Southern nation, which is to be composed entirely of persons characterized as slaveholders, Knights, Romans, Spartans, children of God; while the people of the North will become a "superior kind of slaves, crouching beneath the shadows of our empire." The Richmond *Dispatch* sees in the coming peace a career of prosperity for the South rarely paralleled in history, while the North "will be shut up to the cultivation of codfish and potatoes, and the contemplation of its own marvelous imbecility." In the meantime, a new loan is proposed by the rebel Secretary, and appeal after appeal to the troops to reënlist, while deserters and absentees are threatened with due penalties. The rebel sequestration law finds an opponent who pleads earnestly against its enforcement. A great force of Union troops had been on Ship Island a short time ago; but thirty ship loads of them had absquatulated, and only a few remained to feed the "sand fiddlers." In Alabama, the soldiers are arming with a new weapon, the Alabama pike, consisting of a keen two-edged steel head, like a large bowie-knife blade, a foot and a half long, with a sickle-like hook, very sharp. So fearful are these weapons, that a "row of them would strike the terror of 10,000 deaths to the souls of BUTLER'S Yankees." The rebel underground letter-carriers have all been arrested, and communications from the North have ceased. The subject of relief to the cotton-growers was being canvassed. Another ram was being built at Jefferson City, La. A meeting of railroad officers is to be held in Richmond on the 5th of this month, to devise measures for the manufacture of railroad iron. The Memphis *Appeal* bitterly assailed the rebel law prohibiting the expression of journalistic opinion upon the conduct of the war. The postal system of the rebel States is not burdened with that frightful abuse, the franking privilege. The Burnside Expedition is still a mystery to the rebels. The Richmond *Dispatch* has an intelligent article on Railroad Conventions, taking the ground that has been frequently taken in the TIMES as to the extreme value to the rebels of certain railroads, and the value to us of seizing them. In fear of which, the Virginia Legislature is engaged on a bill to complete at once certain other railroad connections. Active National operations in Tennessee were expected, and the fall of certain rebel forts predicted. The Knoxville *Whig* gives interesting details of the late battle in Kentucky. The Wilmington *Journal* thinks the greatest danger to the rebellion will be in January and February; but January has already passed away. The Richmond *Dispatch* shows (very inconclusively) that there are no Union men at the South. The bill "to raise and organize Virginia's quota of the Confederate army" has passed the Virginia Legislature. It authorizes the Governor to call out or draft a force of not less than 50,000 nor more than 75,000 men for two years. An hour cannot be more profitably spent than in studying the philosophy and spirit of these various rebel utterances.

A concurrent resolution has been adopted in the California Legislature, pledging the State to assume its portion of the National tax.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition for the passage of the Metropolitan Health bill was presented. Favorable reports were made on the bill concerning the liabilities of husband and wife, and the bill to amend the act for the benefit of married women so as to permit them to insure the lives of their husbands. The financial resolutions passed, on Friday, in the Assembly were received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. Notice was given of a bill to compel Insurance Companies to make a speedy settlement with their creditors. The bill to incorporate the Homœopathic Medical College of New-York was introduced; also the bill to amend the law relative to the money apportioned to School District Libraries. The bill relating to the Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies doing business in the State was passed. The resolutions, instructing Senators HARRIS and KING to vote for the expulsion of Mr. BRIGHT, were then considered until the adjournment, which was made until Monday evening.

In the Assembly, a memorial relative to a marine and submarine battery for the protection of the harbor of New-York was presented. The bills making appropriations for the support of the canals, to amend the Central Park act, and to incorporate the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Society, were reported favorably; also the bill to amend the law relating to unauthorized banking. A general bill to establish Academical Departments in the Union Free Schools was reported from the Committee on Colleges and Academies. A report of the Printing Committee, relative to the binding of reports, etc., was debated at considerable length, and a resolution was finally passed declaring that no document shall be bound without a special order from the House. Among other bills introduced was one to repeal that portion of the New-York Harbor Regulation act which permits the owners of wharves to erect fences, and prohibiting the erection of such fences in the future; one in relation to the public health of this City; one to allow paper on short credit, for amounts less than $250, to be negotiated at rates above seven per cent; one to authorize the leasing of a portion of the Battery for ferry purposes; one to provide for the taxation of personal property, and one to regulate the duties of Harbor-masters, and to prohibit the discharge of their duties by deputies. Notice was given that the prohibitory resolutions will be called up on Monday. The Assembly also adjourned until Monday evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Coroner's investigation in the case of the supposed murder of JOHN CANFIELD, in Brooklyn, was concluded yesterday, and, after a careful and patient investigation, the jury returned a verdict of death by drowning. The suspected parties under arrest will, of course, be released.

On Saturday, Jan. 25, after passing safely from Sedalia to Independence, Mo., the mail stage was seized by a band of Secessionists at a point about half-way between the latter place and Kansas City. There were nine or ten passengers in the stage at the time, who, with the driver, were all carried off as prisoners. The mail-bags were cut open, their contents scattered on the ground, and then the rebels decamped with their booty and prisoners. The next day (Sunday) the stage from Lexington to Independence was, in like manner, seized, and the mail-bags opened, and the letters and papers scattered.

About three hundred troops, composing a part of a regiment of United States Reserved Guards, stationed on the Gasconade River, reached St. Louis on Tuesday, and were at once escorted by several companies of cavalry to Jefferson Barracks. The precise offence is not known; but this class of troops, at Rolla and elsewhere, have been discontented for some time past, in consequence of a misunderstanding as to the terms of enlistment.

The Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. T. C. GOODE, left Annapolis for Key West on the steamer *Oriental* last Wednesday.

The battalion of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, commanded by Col. SARGENT, is about to embark on the steamer *Baltic*, now lying off Annapolis, for Port Royal, where they will join the forces of Gen. SHERMAN. Quite a number of horses and wagons will be taken out at the same time.

A pardon for DANIEL B. VONDERSMITH, the forger, was received on Friday, by the United States Marshal in Philadelphia, and the prisoner was soon after liberated. Judge VONDERSMITH was convicted in May, 1859, of forging applications for pensions, and was sentenced to pay a fine of five thousand dollars and to undergo an imprisonment of twenty years. Before the expiration of President BUCHANAN'S term of office, he commuted the sentence to three years, which would have expired in May next. The pardon of President LINCOLN is unconditional, and relieves him from the payment of the fine of five thousand dollars. Since the incarceration of VONDERSMITH, his wife has died, and this was urged as a reason for his pardon.

A serious decline occurred yesterday in the Stock Market, influenced mainly by the unfavorable reading of the foreign news by the *Africa*. New-York Central, 1 ₩ cent. lower; the Western shares and Erie 1½@2 ₩ cent.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour on Saturday, at firmer prices. Wheat and Corn were in good demand, at higher rates. Provisions were more active; but hog products were generally cheaper. Groceries were quiet, as were also Candles, Fish, Fruit, Foreign Liquors, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Spices, and Tallow. Hay, Hops, and Tobacco, were in request, and were steady. Resin and Whisky were depressed and lower. The freight engagements were limited, and rates favored shippers.

THE LEGAL TENDER.—We commend the *Journal of Commerce* editors to a careful study of a series of recent articles in its own columns on the power of the Government to regulate the currency of the country, and to support its own Treasury through the trial of War. From the signature to these communications, "G. B. B.," we presume the writer to be a gentleman of practical business sagacity, who was more intimately connected with the *Journal* in its better days. He was never known, we believe, to attempt to controvert the argument of a neighbor, and close by yielding the main fact. The present editors deny that the notes of the Bank of England are now a legal tender, unless the Bank pays coin on demand, which in time of peace it is well enabled to do. But they add that "*the Notes were made an* ABSOLUTE *ender during the Napoleonic* WARS." An admission significant enough for our purpose, surely.

The War and Foreign Intervention.

The British Government, eager to interfere in the American quarrel, made the best use of the opportunity afforded by the affair of the *Trent*. The resentment and jealousy of the British people had been aroused by the indignity offered their flag. There was a valid ground of war. It was impossible, without a powerful and indeed extraordinary reason, to take part with the Pro-Slavery South against the free North. It would never answer for the champions of civilization to become the champions of Slavery. But the *Trent* business was a direct question with which no difficulty about the odiousness of alliances had to do. Practically, England would be aiding the South; in form, it would be vindicating its own honor, intolerably outraged, against an insolent and an impenitent offender. But the opportunity, thanks to the good sense of the American "mob," and the prudence of the American Government, was destroyed by Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch of Dec. 26, and the subsequent redress of other minor complaints of Her Majesty's Government; and, armed to the teeth and ready to strike the blow that should end the American controversy, the British Ministry was suddenly bound over to keep the peace. Not only was the international pretence swept from beneath its feet, but the satisfaction of the British people at escape from a war with their kindred, was too demonstrative to be disregarded.

It was evident that intervention, baffled in this direction, must be sought through paths of peace. Whatever step should be next taken, must be guarded by the confident asseveration that no appeal to arms would become necessary. The shipment of troops to Canada was suspended. The Mediterranean fleet was ordered back to Malta. The prohibition against the exportation of arms and saltpetre was removed. If Lord PALMERSTON had lounged down Pall Mall in a broad brim, and drab broadcloth, he could not have more perfectly realized, at short notice, the part of a non-combatant. But simultaneously with this clever acting, the journals peculiarly in the interest and pay of the Premier, commenced the most rancorous and mendacious assaults upon the barbarity with which, as they pretended, the American Government was waging war upon the rebellion. In this chorus of slander the Tory Press instantly and vigorously joined; for Lord PALMERSTON now-a-days, takes no step without conference with Lord DERBY, who, Tory chief as he is, is far less of a Tory than the Premier himself, and the Tory Press was only too happy to follow such a coalition of leaders. No accusation, no form of invective, has been too virulent for the whole pack of these party curs to use against the American people. Motives never conceived of, acts never perpetrated, outrages manufactured in the laboratory of the rebels, impulses we utterly disdain, have been ascribed to a Nation engaged in a desperate struggle for existence, and whose only fault has been an excess of leniency, such as has been displayed by no other people of whom history tells the story. The stone blockade is but one count in the long indictment, but it is the single fact which does the work of a score of others. It constitutes the concrete foundation of the general charge, and no end of conclusions injurious to the United States have been based upon it. To the careful observer of such things, the question is, to what does this new demonstration point? Such consentaneous writing is not without an aim. What is that aim?

Some intimation may be found in the paragraph, yesterday, transferred from the London *Observer* to the columns of the TIMES. The *Observer* is the more intimate organ of Lord PALMERSTON. It has heretofore foreshadowed every important measure of the Government. And when it now argues the necessity of intervention for the arrest of the American war on account of the atrocity with which it is waged, it is simply stating the logical induction from the labors of its cotemporaries, which the public was authorized to expect. And it states it in the only form in which, to a people just wild with delight at the avoidance of a war, it can be at all palatable. They are told no danger of a hostile collision is to be apprehended. The mediation offered will be accepted only too cheerfully at the South; while at the North, all who have anything to lose, will as cheerfully acquiesce. Thus much only is revealed by the immediate oracle of the Minister. But there are other avenues through which the ministerial policy comes to the public, in anticipation of formal announcement, and we look to them for further light. The Edinburgh *Scotsman* is noted for the accuracy of its premonitions. In an article copied in our paper of Friday last, the *Scotsman* anticipates the tenor of the *Observer's* article; but couples it with a hint that the determination to offer mediation has been procured by the activity of the rebel agents, who have offered three conditions they are willing to pledge in compensation. One is free-trade, a bribe direct, and necessarily irresistible to peoples suffering as France and England now suffer from the war, and as they have always suffered from Northern tariffs. The second, the suppression of the slave-trade, is humanitarian, a necessary concession to the two great anti-slave-trade Powers of Christendom. The third is the gradual extinction of Slavery, an indispensable *bonne-bouche* to decency; for, as we have intimated, it would never do for the European guardians of civilization to make common cause with a people whose primary object is the perpetuation of human bondage. And from other sources we are led to suppose that upon these or some other bases of adjustment, the Emperor NAPOLEON, whose influence in the settlement of the Trent question was so transcendent, will be put forward to offer, in similar friendly terms, his mediation between the South and the North, with a view to a peaceful separation; and that his offer will be backed by the moral pressure of the British Cabinet. Such is the programme indicated by disclosures thus far made in the journals of France and England.

It is quite possible, of course, that these are hints thrown out to ascertain the drift of public sentiment, rather than the expression of a determined policy. But in either case, we may rest satisfied that forcible intervention is no part of the programme. The people of England have shown, beyond all doubt, their repugnance to the idea of a cisatlantic war. This pacific tendency of the masses was admitted in the most significant manner by the Cabinet itself, in its suppression of Mr. SEWARD'S peaceful note of Nov. 30. It was demonstrated still more clearly in the prompt cessation of war-like preparations, on the receipt of news that the *Trent* captives had been released. It is conceded quite as clearly in the protestations of peace with which the suggestion of mediation is attended. An outrage still more insufferable than that experienced at the hands of Captain WILKES will be necessary to bring the British people to a patient contemplation of war. But what if France should interpose—France acting for itself and John Bull? There is nothing, however, in the condition of French finances to authorize the Emperor to embark in a contest, the event and cost of which are problematical; and which, while it can in no way contribute to the grandeur or material advantage of the empire, will incur the bitter resentment of that great body of Frenchmen who cherish a traditional dislike of England, and look with traditional affection toward America. The keynote of the imperial policy is to make the measures of government an apparent reflection of the popular will. But the French Press is in the main friendly to the cause of our Government. The truculent injustice and animosity of the London journals is calculated to create sympathy in the French mind with the cause so unfairly attacked by a Press which has habitually treated the French people and its rulers in the same inequitable spirit. There is, by no means, such unanimity in the French counsels on American affairs as to justify precipitate action on the part of a government signally distinguished for caution and reserve; and while the usual agencies may be already at work to bring the popular sentiment up to the mark desired for action, time must be given for their operation; and time, we still trust, will anticipate the result by the success of our arms, and the submission of treason. There is, in truth, every reason to doubt the readiness of either England or France to take a part in our drama, before we ourselves shall be able to drop the curtain upon the performance. There may be mediation, and it may possibly come in a shape to be entertained with self-respect even by the North; but we venture to predict there will be no bayonets to back it.

Our Bankers on United States Currency.

It affords us pleasure to publish in another column a well-timed letter, from Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the use of a National circulation for the financial emergencies of the war. In times past we have had occasion to differ with Mr. OPDYKE on his theory of a Bullion Bank. But whatever he may have said or argued in favor of such a theory in a season of profound peace, it is quite evident that he has postponed his peculiar views to a more auspicious time than the present, and we heartily commend his good sense and patriotism for it. The present letter is especially useful in pointing out the practical advantages of a National Circulation of $150,000,000, over the exclusive use of interest-bearing Treasury Bonds, to be left to the mercy of the open market, or the other alternative of paying out to the public creditors the twenty-years' stocks of the Government, which would inevitably become more seriously depreciated in market value.

In the Bullion theory of banking broached by this gentleman, four years ago, he had the passive or active cooperation of a number of wealthy gentlemen of this City, among whom were Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM, Banker, and Mr. JOHN J. CISCO, the New-York Sub-Treasurer. Both these distinguished authorities on finance are now, like Mr. OPDYKE, the earnest advocates of the National Currency as proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means, assented to by Mr. Secretary CHASE, and indorsed as Constitutionally authorized by the Attorney-General. The reason why they are for United States Notes of Circulation is that, under the general suspension of Specie Payments, some paper medium must necessarily be employed for the conduct of the War, and that this being the most uniform and National in character and credit, must prove most acceptable to the people, and convenient and economical to the Treasury Department. The motive of their zealous support of the measure is one of enlightened and liberal public spirit and patriotism. They believe it to be the least objectionable of all paper currencies to the masses of our loyal people, and are unwilling to have any mere local banking interest, or any chance by profit from *shaving* the Securities of the Government, interpose between the Treasury and its necessities, through a trial like the present. Hence they are for legalizing this Circulation, so as to place it beyond the power or temptation of greedy jobbers in the Public Funds to discredit and depreciate it below the value of other paper Circulation current in trade and at bank.

It is not because the Treasury Bill is likely to lose friends by delay that we urge its prompt passage through both Houses of Congress, but to relieve the public suspense by settling the policy of the Treasury at once. Other distinguished advocates than the gentlemen referred to, are daily making known their preference for United States Notes; some of them, of the old Democratic hard-money faith, like Mr. CISCO, Mr. MOSES TAYLOR and Mr. WILLIAM B. DUNCAN, because their first thought is to support the Treasury by all the means and appliances in the power of the Government, including the sovereign right to stamp this Circulation with the authority of a legal tender, pending the prosecution of the War and the General Suspension of Specie Payments, at all events; and secondly, because no other feasible plan for the convenient administration of the Treasury is, or has been proposed.

There is no sufficient reason why this view of the great duty of the day—of standing by the Public Credit at every cost of personal interest and every sacrifice, for the moment, of private preference—should not be taken by *all* our Bankers, as it is taken by more than four-fifths of them. The half-dozen or so, who have made themselves prominent—some of them as talkers and lobbyists, others as letter-writers against the Government Currency, and against any and all relief of the Treasury, which shall not precipitate its paper or Public Stocks into Wall-street for discount and depreciation—may persist in their opposition to the bitter end, if it so please them to do so. But they are scarcely authorized to speak for the remainder of their colleagues in the Clearing-house Association, or to make that office the common centre for discrediting the National circulation. It is understood that the present United States Notes could be readily used, and to the general mutual convenience of the Banks and their depositors, as a medium for clearing at least one-half the daily balances between the Banks; as they will have to be used in settling the whole of these balances when made a legal tender by act of Congress. Why it is not done is, that the few Bank officers, in opposition referred to, not only indulge their spite against the Government by refusing United States Notes at their own counters, but are tacitly suffered by the majority to have control of the Clearing-house regulations. No great public annoyance has yet grown out of this bad conduct, but injustice is done to the more liberal of our Bankers, some of whom are brought in debt at the Clearing-house, and subjected to seven per cent. interest on their balances, by receiving these Notes freely and indiscriminately, without the facility of equalizing this policy with their neighbors. It would be an act at once timely and graceful, on the part of the Association, to take this matter in hand for correction at once, and thus anticipate the law of Congress, which will impose the necessity of recognizing United States Notes as the legal medium for the adjustment of all balances between them.

Stone Blockades in English History.

The eloquent denunciations of the London journals against the stone blockade are seriously marred by the discovery they are beginning to make that this device, far from being a "republican innovation," as they rashly styled it, with a chuckle, is a genuine old trick of John Bull himself. Our late London files contain communications from correspondents of an antiquarian turn of mind, detailing various cases of the kind they have turned up in the course of their reading, and proving that England has repeatedly practiced the sinking of stone-laden vessels as a means of obstructing an enemy's ports. We have already cited in these columns several of the instances mentioned by the London correspondents, but there are two new cases quoted that are new and particularly pat. The first is the case of Alexandria. On the evacuation of the city and port, and the embarkation of the British troops, in 1807, five vessels laden with stone were sunk in the narrow passage by which the English squadron, under command of Admiral LEWIS, had entered, and then sailed, concluding that it would be the last exit of any vessel from the port—erroneously, however, as has subsequently appeared. The other instance is the choking up of the entrance of Boulogne harbor in 1804, and the following piece of diplomatic correspondence in the matter has a great historic interest. It is the official letter of instructions from Lord HOBART to Sir A. S. HAMMOND, Controller of the Navy:

"(MOST SECRET.)" "DOWNING STREET, Feb. 9, 1804.

SIR: It being thought advisable, under the present circumstances of the war, that an attempt should be made for carrying into execution the project suggested in the inclosed paper for choking up the entrance into the harbor of Boulogne; and the success of such an enterprise depending in a great measure upon the secrecy and dispatch with which the preparations may be made, I have the King's commands to signify to you that you take these preparations under your immediate control, and that you communicate confidentially with Mr. ——, supplying him with such funds, and giving him such orders for the purchase of vessels, and providing the materials which you may judge necessary for accomplishing the object in view. As soon as the vessels shall be sufficiently laden, you will give instructions that they should proceed with all expedition to the Downs, where further orders will proceed from Lord KEITH."

And not only has this plan of blockading enemy's harbors been practiced by Britain, but it has been discussed, and that approvingly, by some of the most gallant naval heroes of that country. Thus Lord DUNDONALD—a true sea-king, and (what, as the correspondent observes, will doubtless have greater weight with the *Times*) a real live lord—during the war with France, in a letter dated April 8, 1809, (see Lord DUNDONALD'S *Autobiography of a Seaman*, vol. 1, p. 363,) discussing the best way of distressing the enemy, said: "Ships filled with stones would ruin forever the anchorage of Aix, and some old vessels of the line, well loaded, would be excellent for that purpose." And Admiral NAPIER, so late as the recent war between Great Britain and Russia, urged blocking up the approaches of Cronstadt by sinking in the channel some old hulks, which, he thought, would at least be available to keep the Russian war-vessels in their harbor. The only objection urged by him against the project was that it would be "expensive."

Such is the testimony of history in this interesting matter. One would suppose it was sufficient to stop the mouths of those who, by the grossest misrepresentation of our action in the case of Charleston harbor, have sought to prejudice the English public against our cause. It is, as we have before stated, neither the wish nor the interest of the American Government to inaugurate the stone-blockade as a distinct policy—though, as we have seen, we might easily find abundant justification for so doing, if we took British preaching and practice for guide. Indeed, it is doubtful whether the sentiment of the North would care to see it done in any other case than Charleston. But towards that rebellious city we feel this measure both to be a legitimate deduction from the right of blockade and a most righteous visitation for a gigantic crime. And we shall hardly be moved from our instinctive feeling by all the adverse criticism of the British Press.

FUGITIVE CONTRABANDS.—In the Virginia Legislature, on Jan. 25, as we learn from the Richmond *Examiner*, a Committee of five was appointed "To provide for more effective measures to prevent the escape of slaves to the enemy." Accepting the Confederate theory on this subject, that the attachment of negroes to their masters is so strong that they cannot be enticed to leave them, the labors of this Committee will be light; but, taking the facts as they are, we imagine that Messrs. WOODHOUSE, BAKER, COLLIER, WILSON and MURDAUGH will soon ascertain that they have a difficult task on their hands. It is a matter of historical record that South Carolina planters have found pistols and rifles not sufficiently effective to accomplish the result which these legislators desire to attain. It is a little difficult, therefore, to see what stronger motives than these can be brought to bear upon the obtuse negro, who is so blind to his own interests as to incur the risk of instant death in order to find shelter within the National lines. The report of the Committee will be looked for with interest.

IMPENDING BATTLES.—Not to mention the great battle on the Potomac, which, in popular belief, is now, as it has been any time the last year, "impending," nor the general engagement which is imminent at Bowling Green, there are a number of smaller fights certainly on the *tapis*, and of which we may have news any day this week. The public look first, of course, for news from Gen. BURNSIDE. Has that gallant man, after weathering the terrific storm, landed his forces on some part of the secession coast, assaulted some rebel town or fortification, and captured it amid a blaze of glory like unto that in which the forts at Hilton Head were captured?—Further South than the supposed scene of BURNSIDE'S operations, a battle seemed impending, at latest rebel accounts, somewhere in the vicinity of Savannah. Our fleet, if the rebels may be credited, had got "in the rear" of Fort Pulaski, and were apparently on the eve of extending their operations inland. It is certainly to be hoped that they did so. In the southern part of Missouri a pretty heavy fight is now daily impending. PRICE claims to have ten thousand rebels at Springfield, and certain it is that a good many more than ten thousand Union troops are now every day getting nearer and nearer to that rebel headquarters. Looking at the point at which our forces were when last heard from, it seems likely enough that they may be within striking distance of Springfield this week. It is shrewdly suspected by some, that we are likely again to be surprised by some handsome little affair in Kentucky within a very short while—this time, however, in the western part of the State. A strong body of troops, not long ago, left Paducah for somewhere, and, at latest accounts, had not been heard from; and the rebels at Paris, Tenn., were so afraid that the expedition is bound for that town, that they were panic-stricken, and were hurrying their negroes southward with all possible speed. It was to be hoped that there was ground for a rebel panic. It has seemed for some time that a battle was impending somewhere in the neighborhood of Romney or Winchester, in Virginia. The rebel JACKSON, with a force estimated at from ten to twice-ten thousand men, has been actively flitting about there for the past fortnight; and Gens. LANDER and ROSECRANS are "threatening" him; and as Gen. BANKS has an immense force not a hundred miles off, it is hard to see why there should not be, if there is not, a battle impending with the audacious rebel. There appears every probability that, during the week of which this is the first day, we shall have news of battles at more than one of the points mentioned, and perhaps at some other points unsuspected. May they all prove as glorious triumphs to our arms as the two last battles recorded in our columns.

GIVE THEM CREDIT.—For one thing, at least, the rebels deserve credit—their skill in torturing to death loyal citizens whom they dare not hang. Some weeks ago Judge PICKINS, of Knoxville, Tenn., was arrested because he would not swear allegiance to JEFF. DAVIS and his confederates. His wife and daughter soon afterward sunk into their graves under the pressure of their great grief and anxiety, and the Knoxville *Register*, of Jan. 15, states that the Judge himself died a few days since, while being transferred from Tuscaloosa, where he had been held as a prisoner of war to Mobile. How many removals were needed to dispose of this sturdy patriot the *Register* does not state.

The same plan which proved so successful in his case is working well in that of Parson BROWNLOW. A refugee from Eastern Tennessee, just arrived at Louisville, reports that this apostle of freedom has been consigned to jail, released, again arrested, and again set at liberty, only to have his hopes of seeing the good old flag dashed to the ground by being ordered under still stricter confinement. Now his health is broken, and it is doubtful whether he will live to enjoy the protection of that Government whose honor he has so stoutly and consistently defended. This is a very quiet way to dispose of those whom the rebels rate as traitors; but how long must these long-suffering patriots wait for their day of deliverance?

PROF. AGASSIZ' LECTURES AT THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.—We print, on another page of this morning's issue, accurate though condensed reports of the first two lectures of the course which Prof. AGASSIZ is now delivering at the Brooklyn Institute on Sunday evenings. They will be found excellent Sunday reading. This course now being delivered by this distinguished naturalist is one of an annual series for which a fund was left by the late Mr. GRAHAM, with the design to establish something similar to the famous Bridgewater foundation—whose plan, as will be remembered, was to draw out from eminent hands scientific treatises illustrating the wisdom and goodness of God. Certainly there is no man on the continent so well fitted to rise to the grandeur of this theme as the illustrious author of the *Poissons Fossiles*. This course is on his favorite study, the philosophy of zoology, and his lectures are replete with those luminous generalizations and that lofty and spiritual eloquence in which AGASSIZ is to-day unrivaled among the savans of the world.

Marine Disasters for Last Month.

During the month of January the marine disasters were very numerous and heavy, in consequence of the severe stormy weather and terrible gales that have prevailed almost incessantly throughout the whole time. Seventy-seven vessels are included in the list, of which thirty-seven were foreign, mostly British. The loss of so many foreign vessels is explained by the fact that, on account of the risks of war, neutral vessels have been in great demand for conveying grain to Europe, thus bringing into use many vessels that in time of peace could not get an American charter to cross the Atlantic. The above number does not include the vessels lost that belonged to the Burnside Expedition.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The Claims of the European Bondholders—The First Suggestion of an American Protectorate—Invasion Not an Easy Task for the Allies—A Probable Arrangement Through the United States Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Jan. 26, 1862.

Some two or three years ago your correspondent had the honor of laying before the readers of the TIMES a plan for settling the then threatening Mexican question, by the establishment of a modified Protectorate over our neighbor, with her consent. The proposition had at that time engaged the attention of various gentlemen who were familiar with the condition of affairs in Mexico, and who considered some such plan to be the only possible alternative of European intervention in violation of the Monroe doctrine, to be followed by complications between ourselves and England and France, whose Governments had indicated the purpose to enforce the obligations due their subjects.

The claims, especially of British holders of Mexican bonds, had been increasing in amount year after year, by the accumulation of unpaid interest, until the British Government came to the conclusion that there was no remedy save to enforce collection by seizure of the territory of the debtor. The only obstacle to this mode of procedure was the well-known hostility of the United States to anything like European intervention in affairs on the American Continent. Unwilling to give us cause of offence, the British Press, British public sentiment, and finally the British Government expressed the wish that the United States would themselves intervene to give peace and stability to our unfortunate neighbor, and thus enable her to develop her resources, and so obtain means with which to pay her debts. A similar disposition was manifested by the Government of France, and there can be little doubt that we might have had the moral support, if not the actual co-operation, of both those Powers, in establishing the Protectorate necessary to accomplish the desired end.

But our rulers did not consider the policy a wise one, and it was not adopted. It must be admitted that we have long maintained a dog-in-the-manger policy in this matter. We have said substantially, to England and France, "You shall not levy execution in Mexico, for that will be in violation of our Munroe doctrine; neither will we assume the debt due you, nor ourselves provide a way by which it may be secured without damage to our own interests and policy." Under such circumstances it is hardly a matter of surprise that the Governments of England and France have been drawn by that of Spain into an alliance for the invasion of Mexico to secure their just dues. True, the selection of the present time—when the United States are not in a condition to make armed protest against the act—may seem a little ungenerous. Still it is politic, and not unlike the general conduct of Governments the world over.

The work of invasion proves less easy than the allies supposed. Mexico, torn by chronic revolution, and heretofore split into almost myriad factions by civil war, arrays herself a unit against the invaders, burying for the time all internal differences—her people all making earnest common cause against the foes who threaten her national existence. [In this by the way, our poor, and sometimes despised neighbors, are setting a glorious example which might be followed with profit by parties and factions in the loyal States.] The task the invaders have undertaken proves to be most formidable at the very outset. The war, of course, must add greatly to the burdens already pressing the Mexican race to the earth; but it is clear that its end can never be realized by England and France, (if at all,) except at a cost far exceeding its value. Besides' there is no foretelling what disastrous complications with the United States may grow out of the appropriation of Mexican territory, which may be found indispensable in due time as a means of securing indemnity,—for Mexico has no hoarded money with which to pay, and the allies may be compelled to follow our own example, so plainly set forth in the treaty of *Guadalupe Hidalgo*.

These considerations give plausibility to the statement recently made, that already the English and French authorities begin to consider the propriety of securing the aid of the United States to extricate them with honor from the war and their Spanish alliance. It seems likely to be true, too, as rumored here, that Minister CORWIN has indicated to the Government at Washington, that he can arrange for a prompt and peaceful solution of the question between Mexico and her invaders, by an assumption on our part of her foreign debt. If this be true, the proposition should not be cast aside with the flippant assumption that we have quite enough to do at present to take care of our own debts: for, if, by assuming the interest on the Mexican debt, (at the same time securing ourselves amply therefor,) we can avert the danger of future collision between ourselves and European powers on the Mexican question, it would be the height of folly to refuse to do so, and the wisest and soundest economy to close the transaction without delay. That England and France cannot take and hold Mexican territory without our becoming involved in war with them, sooner or later, I need hardly stop to discuss.

This brings us to the question,—how can we secure ourselves as against Mexico, so that if we assume her debt it shall not add to our own burdens! The answer is easy,—by a modified American Protectorate,—the details of which can readily be arranged, especially now when Mexico appeals to us as a friend and neighbor to save her from destruction. The revenues of Mexico, even while convulsed with civil war, have been sufficient, if faithfully collected and appropriated, to have supported the Government, paid the interest on her foreign debts, and provided a small sinking fund to redeem the principal. But a large portion of these revenues have been devoured by unfaithful officers of the customs, or squandered unblushingly by men in higher positions of power. It is plain that all Mexico needs to secure her a high degree of prosperity is, first, *stability* in the Government, and, next, some approach to fidelity in administration. The assurance of continued peace would give her a valuable immigration of skilled laborers, and lead to the doubling and trebling of her available resources within a few years' time.

The needed stability could be secured by passing her forts and garrisons into the hands of the United States, to be occupied—for the protection of Mexico and to guarantee us against loss by our assumption of her debt—by American troops enlisted specially for the purpose. Under stipulations of the treaty, these troops would be simply an armed police, stationed to preserve the peace, and maintain the local Government established by the Mexicans themselves. They would not be subject to revolutions, as the Mexican armies always are, and an army of half the number usually maintained there heretofore on a peace establishment, would be amply sufficient, at only half the cost. Then, by a surrender of the whole system of revenues from imports into the hands of officers appointed by the United States, those revenues would be faithfully collected; and admitting the expenses of the Government to be quite as great under the Protectorate as they are now, after the sum necessary for that purpose had been turned over to the local authorities, and the actual expenses of the Protectorate itself had been deducted, there would still remain enough to pay the interest on the foreign debt; and a very few years of the prosperity that would follow in the wake of such an arrangement, would see Mexico regenerated free of foreign debt, and abounding in developed elements of wealth, such as none who have not studied her resources would suppose her possessed of.

Surely it is far better and cheaper to bring about such results at no cost to ourselves, than to leave our neighbor drifting about like a rudderless hulk upon the ocean, threatening constantly to involve us in complications with foreign Powers that may cost us untold blood and treasure. Wisdom and humanity alike plead for our interposition in the manner proposed; and it is to be hoped that if the Mexican Government really have manifested any disposition to treat with ours for the establishment of a modified form of Protectorate, the proposition will at least receive the careful and unprejudiced attention it deserves. Some time ago the House of Representatives called upon the President for all correspondence with foreign Governments (European included) in regard to Mexican affairs; and it is a significant fact that the Executive replied that it would not be consistent with the public interests *at present* to communicate said correspondence. S.

A CORRECTION.—Mr. MCMASTERS' lecture on COLUMBUS is to be delivered in Irving Hall this evening, and not on Monday evening, as was stated on Friday.

Bomb-Proof Batteries for Land and Sea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

TROY, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1862.

Will you permit me, through your columns, to do an act of justice to a poor and obscure inventor.

In January, 1847, Mr. GEORGE VANDERHEYDEN, of this city, exhibited to me and to Mr. A. B. OLIN, now Representative in Congress from this District, a plan and description of a water battery for the taking of San Juan D'Ulloa and Vera Cruz.

This plan and the specifications were also brought to the attention of Hon. W. L. MARCY, in January, 1847, and to Maj. R. S. BAKER, in February of the same year.

Mr. VANDERHEYDEN enjoined secrecy upon Mr. OLIN and me, and he did not intend to give his invention publicity by communicating it to the Government and its officers.

Soon after the present rebellion broke out, Mr. VANDERHEYDEN, believing that his invention would be useful to the country, sent a copy of his plan and specifications to the Secretary of State, in a letter mailed in this city May 10, 1861.

To this letter he received the following reply:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, May 14, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Your letter has been received, and the matter to which it relates shall be laid before the War Department immediately. Truly yours,

F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary.

From the date of the above letter, Mr. VANDERHEYDEN has heard nothing from any Department or officer of the Government.

But since that date, and I believe in June last, Government agents have been building gunboats and floating batteries on the Western rivers; and from what I can learn of their general construction, the manner of bolting timbers together, and framing the angles of batteries, they have adopted the plans and suggestions of Mr. VANDERHEYDEN.

The *Scientific American*, of Nov. 16, 1861, in an article which stated that a gunboat on an entirely new plan was about to be built, among other things, says, "two guns are to be placed on deck, on a revolving fort, covered with 8-inch plates."

The same paper, of Nov. 23, speaking of the same vessel, calls it the "Ericsson Battery," and describes it as follows:

"A wooden bulwark, composed principally of white oak, thirty inches thick, protects the side of the upper vessel, and extends down to the bottom, being thus five feet deep. This bulwark is secured to the vessel's sides in a peculiar manner, requiring no through bolts."

The above is almost verbatim contained in Mr. VANDERHEYDEN'S plan and specifications.

The same paper further says: "The turret in which two guns of the largest calibre are worked, consists of a cylinder twenty feet internal diameter. This cylinder revolves."

Precisely Mr. VANDERHEYDEN'S plan and suggestions

The TROY *Whig*, Nov. 20, 1861, gives Mr. ERICSSON the credit of this invention, and the TROY *Times* of Dec. 19, says, in favor of Mr. ERICSSON: "It is calculated that nothing has ever been dreamed of, approaching this machine for both effective assault and defence."

Now, I saw and read Mr. VANDERHEYDEN'S plan and suggestions as long ago as 1847, and he informs me that he had been thinking out and contriving, and maturing his invention for many years previous to that time.

In the specifications sent to Mr. SEWARD, it is claimed that this revolving battery can be used with equal effect on sea and land, and the brilliant manœuvre which Commodore DUPONT executed in his attack on Hilton Head, and which he, with some degree of pardonable pride, claims as new and clever, is distinctly suggested as a good method for ships to avoid the fire of land batteries.

If it should be deemed incredible that a mechanic, who has no education, and who knows nothing of the theory or practice of fortification and gunnery, should devise so formidable a machine, and suggest its various uses on sea and land, I can answer that here is the manuscript before me, that I saw and read it fifteen years ago, that copies of it are on file in the Departments at Washington, and have been there for nearly a year, accessible to all the officers of the Government. The stiff hand-writing and unlettered style, are proof positive of the authenticity and originality of the invention.

I confess that the practical utility of the invention is yet to be tested. The revolving tower built upon a ship's hull, shielding a battery, and the men who manage it, and impenetrable to shot and shell, was devised by Mr. VANDERHEYDEN long before STEVENS undertook to build his great floating ship. Mr. ERICSSON has the means, or has the persuasive art to induce other men to give their means, to the construction of such a battery. But he is not its first inventor, even if he claims the invention.

Great expectations are indulged in by him and his friends, as to the power of his vessel. It is expected to be irresistible in attack and invincible in defence. If a fair trial shall prove that such is its formidable character, then our Government will be fortunate in being the first to own and use this tremendious machine. The rebellion will go down before it. No vessel of war will dare approach it, and no land fortification can withstand it. Mr. VANDERHEYDEN will have the honor of devising, and Mr. ERICSSON of building the engine of war whose terrible energies will crush out the rebellion.

And then the thanks of the nation will be due to Mr. VANDERHEYDEN for not making public his invention fifteen years ago. If he had done so, the rebels would have supplied all the Southern forts and harbors with this unassailable battery, and the PIERCE and BUCHANAN Administrations would have left the North defenceless and an easy conquest to the South.

Mr. ERICSSON and his partners will make $100,000 by their job. Is it fair that Government should thus make use of Mr. VANDERHEYDEN'S invention without consulting him or giving him any of the credit or profit to be derived from its publicity or use?

In the House of Representatives, Dec. 19, 1851, Mr. SEDGWICK, alluding to the gunboats for the Western rivers, said:

"These vessels are to be built on a plan entirely different from those already constructed. It is deemed imprudent to disclose it."

This plan, as far as its details have been disclosed, is so nearly identical, in many points, as to leave the inference almost conclusive, that it was taken from the plan and suggestions submitted by Mr. VANDERHEYDEN, through Mr. SEWARD, and previously through Mr. MARCY and Mr. BAKER, to the Government. Is it just, or honest, to take the benefit of his invention, not only without his consent, but without even recognizing him as its author, or thanking him for it?

If any one shall question Mr. VANDERHEYDEN'S claim to be the original inventor of the so-styled "Ericsson Battery," I am prepared with such proofs as will convince the most skeptical. A. G. JOHNSON.

Gen. Fremont and Gen. Sigel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper of this morning, that your Washington correspondent (whose feeling toward Gen. FREMONT is already sufficiently well-known,) professes to give from a reliable gentleman the true account of SIGEL'S troubles in the West.

As far as that statement concerns Gen. FREMONT, I am able to pronounce it false, from personal knowledge. Let any "reliable gentleman" contradict, if he can, the following facts:

1. Gen. SIGEL'S controversy with STURGIS was promptly referred by FREMONT to Washington.

2. Gen. SIGEL commanded at Rolla for several weeks after the battle of Wilson's Creek, and was not peremptorily ordered to St. Louis.

3. His division was not interfered with until after FREMONT'S removal. He led to Springfield the largest division of FREMONT'S army, receiving always the post of honor in advance. The written order of battle signed in FREMONT'S hand, and prevented only by HUNTER'S arrival from being executed, assigns the same honorable position to SIGEL in the fight that he had occupied on the march.

4. The petition addressed to FREMONT at Springfield, after the arrival of the order of removal, and before that of HUNTER, begging him to lead forward the army, as his leaving at such a critical moment would result in disaster, is not ruin, this document, among other signatures of commanders of divisions and brigades, bears the name of FRANZ SIGEL.

5. At the time of F. P. BLAIR'S arrest at St. Louis, Gen. SIGEL *headed the German officers in that city, in protesting* that they would not serve in the field with a man whose military conduct had been so infamous as that of BLAIR. This protest was made to Gen. FREMONT, at a time when it was supposed he would release BLAIR and order him to duty.

6. Gen. SIGEL is not only a warm friend of FREMONT, but has desired to resign ever since the infamous persecution of the latter terminated in his removal. Indeed, I have reason to know that weeks before his resignation actually took place, he informed FREMONT, (then in this City,) by special messenger, that the regular officers of Gen. HALLECK'S army were making his position intolerable, and would eventually force him to retire from it.

It is natural enough that Mr. BLAIR, who has notoriously lost the confidence and support of the Germans of St. Louis, should endeavor to foist himself into popularity upon the shoulders of his "good friend SIGEL," just as he took up the cause of the Home Guard (part of whom FREMONT paid long ago, on his own responsibility) to identify himself, if possible, with their cause.

You will pardon me for alluding to the fact that your Washington correspondent, ordinarily so able and just, is a St. Louis man, animated by a peculiar personal hostility to FREMONT, and an intimate friend of Mr. BLAIR. I regret, exceedingly, that he should allow himself to be so grossly deceived. R. W. R.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.

MONETARY AFFAIRS

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 1, 1862.

$2,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	95⅛	350	Erie Railway	34
1,000	U. S. 6s '81, Oreg. W. Ln.	86⅛	100	do	33⅞
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs. 1877.	80	1050	do	33⅞
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs. 1879	81	350	do	33⅝
6,000	Ill. War Loan	78	150	do	s18 33⅝
2,000	Mich St. 8 wk. B.	80	100	do	s10 33⅝
2,000	Mich. 7s War Ln.	91	50	do	b10 33¾
1,000	N. C. State 6s	62	100	do	s15 33¾
1,000	Missouri State 6s	41⅛	10	do	b15 33¾
5,000	do	b30 41⅜	50	do	b30 33⅞
21,000	do	41⅜	100	Harlem R. R. Pref.	30
7,000	Missouri 6's Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	40½	100	do	29⅜
3,000	do	40½	150	do	29⅝
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s	96⅜	100	Reading R. R.	40
1,000	N. Y. Cen. Bs. '76, 105		250	do	40¼
2,000	N.Y.C.7s '76 C.B.	104⅜	100	do	40⅜
2,000	E. R. 1st M. Bds.	106	50	do	40⅜
17,000	E. R. 2d M. B. '83.	93⅛	100	do	49⅛
1,000	H. R. R. 1st M. ex in.	104	100	do	49
1,000	Harlem 1st M. B.	101	100	do	49⅛
3,000	M. C. S. & C. B. old	97½	25	do	b10 49⅜
10,000	Mich. Cen. 8 & c. 1st mt S. F. con. bds.	100	50	do	b30 49⅜
4,000	Goshen Br'h bds.	88¼	10	M. S. & N. I. R.	20¾
1,000	Mich. So. Sinki'g Fund Bonds.	85	150	do	21
8,500	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	93⅜	50	M. S. & N. I. Gt. Stk.	40⅜
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	41⅜	100	Panama Railroad	112
5,000	Tol. & Wa'h 2d m.	42⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60
5,000	do	43	100	do	b30 60¾
1,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. bs.	84	100	do	s10 60
12,200	American Gold	103⅛	592	Gal. & Chi. R.	66
15	Bank of Commerce	77	1630	Clev. & Tol. R.	40
8	Amer. Ex. Bank	79	100	do	s10 39⅝
25	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	98	200	do	40¾
350	do	s30 97	1150	do	40¾
100	do	s30 96⅜	900	do	40¾
150	do	s10 96⅜	400	do	s10 40⅝
50	do	s10 96⅜	200	do	s10 40⅝
250	do	97	100	do	s5 40⅞
20	do	96¾	400	do	b30 40⅝
25	do	b10 97⅛	200	do	b30 40⅝
50	do	b10 97	10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	100
50	do	s30 97	1650	Ch. & R. Island R.	53⅛
50	do	s30 97⅛	40	do	53⅛
630	N. Y. Cen. R.	82⅞	150	do	s30 53⅛
100	do	b30 82⅝	50	do	s10 53⅜
200	do	s10 82⅝	50	do	s1 53⅜
100	do	b30 82¾	31	Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	61⅜
350	do	82¾	107	do	61⅜
150	do	s10 82¾	50	do	62
150	Erie R. R. Pref.	55⅛	50	Mil. & Pra. Du C R.	20¾
100	do	55	50	M. & P. Du C. 1st P.	74
50	do	b10 54⅛	46	do	73⅝
150	do	54⅛	20	M. & P. Du C. 2d P.	54
50	do	s10 54	15	Tol. & Wabash R.	5
40	Hud. Riv. R. R.	38	10	Little Miami R.	36

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	88⅜	250	Erie Railway	33¾
10,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	87½	100	do	b30 33⅞
4,000	Trea. 7-10 p.c Sts	98	50	Erie Railway Pref.	55
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..	43⅛	250	do	54⅞
7,000	do	43	100	do	b30 55⅛
2,000	Mo. State 6s	41	150	do	54⅞
13,000	Ill. War Loan	77⅜	50	Reading Railroad	40⅜
3,000	N. Y. State 6s '68.	104	100	do	s10 40⅜
1,000	Erie R. 8th M. Bs.	75	350	Mich. Cen. R.	49⅜
1 000	do	74	150	M. S. & N. I. Railroad	20½
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	40	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	40¾
60,000	Amer. Gold	b60 103⅜	50	Panama R.	s10 112
25	Pac. Mail St. Co.	97	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	60
112	do	97⅛	200	do	s10 60
100	do	b10 97⅜	20	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	103
5	do	98	200	Clev. & Toledo R.	40⅜
30	N. Y. Central R.	82⅝	50	do	s10 40⅝
250	do	s5 82¾	100	do	s10 40⅝
100	do	p&c 82⅝	150	Chic. and R. I. R.	53

SATURDAY, Feb. 1—P. M.

The Stock Market fell off materially to-day, on the effect of the Foreign news by the *Africa*, as published at length in the morning papers. The extracts from the English Press and the letters from Paris to the London papers, were unfavorably construed, though no one is prepared to say that these signs against the further prosecution of our War against "domestic rebellion," denote anything like immediate armed intervention. The fall in the market was assisted to-day by the recent change of parties on the *Bull* side, alluded to yesterday, by which twenty thousand or twenty-five thousand shares of various Cash Stocks are transferred from one to the other, thereby leading to the shifting of demand loans. The ability of the new bidders to carry the load is not questioned; the unfavorable effect being rather the result of a change of interest in the presence of disturbing news from abroad.' The decline in New-York Central from yesterday is about 1 ℅ cent.; on Erie, 2 ℅ cent.; on Erie Preferred, 3¼@4 ℅ cent., and on the Western Stocks, 1½@2½ ℅ cent. The market several times rallied through the day from the lowest sales, but without removing the feverish or unsettled disposition among both buyers and sellers. Late in the afternoon New-York Central left off 82⅞@⅞; Erie, 33¼@⅜; Erie Preferred, 54¾@55; Toledo, 40⅞@⅞; Michigan Southern, 20¾@⅞; Michigan Central about 50; Pacific Mail, 98, and Galena, 65¾@66.

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $802,793, including $168,000 for Customs; payment, $1,599,842; balance, this afternoon, $1,214,179.

Mr. Opdyke on the Currency.

To Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with my promise, I embrace the first leisure hour since meeting you in Washington, to submit the reasons which induce me to favor the emission of one hundred and fifty millions in fundable Treasury notes, without interest and to be made a legal tender in payment of debts.

In the first place, I believe this measure to be indispensable to the maintenance of the credit and honor of the Government. Unless its heavy floating debt shall be paid with reasonable promptitude, and its rapidly-accruing liabilities provided for, it will soon find difficulty in obtaining supplies for the army at any price. The delay of payment that has already occurred has depressed its certificates of indebtedness eight or ten per cent.

How else shall these immediate liabilities be met? Three other modes have been suggested: First, by taxation; second, by the sale of Government stocks to the highest bidders; third, by paying the public creditors in Treasury notes bearing interest, or in stocks. These are the only alternatives that have been proposed, and I know of no other resource, since the Banks have no longer the disposition or the means to take further loans. Let us examine each of these methods.

The first is legitimate, but unavailable. Taxation must be resorted to, and that liberally and promptly; but the proceeds cannot be realized in time or in amount sufficient to meet the present emergency. The second alternative would subject the Government to a heavy loss, and sadly impair its credit. I assume that nothing short of one hundred millions will suffice to meet the wants of Government for the present and immediate future. The floating debt is supposed to be upward of fifty millions already, and it will, doubtless, reach one hundred millions before means of payment can be provided by any of the methods proposed. The public creditors are clamorous for their pay, and are suffering serious inconvenience and loss for want of it. If it is in the power of Government to pay them, good faith and sound policy alike demand that it should do so with all possible promptitude. To throw upon the market one hundred millions of Government securities, to be sold to the highest bidders, in the present condition of things, with the credit of Government weakened by the magnitude of its wants, the market already overstocked with its securities, and the capital available for permanent investments almost exhausted, could scarcely fail to reduce the price of 6 per cents. to 70 cents or less on the dollar. This loss to Government, and this discredit of its securities, must be avoided if possible, especially when we consider that these securities would be paid for in irredeemable bank currency—a currency in every respect inferior to the legalized paper money of Government. The third-named alternative, the payment of public creditors in interest-bearing Government securities, would be still worse. The necessities of the creditors receiving them would compel them to sell these securities to the highest bidders. Hence the same depression of price would ensue, and the same loss would be realized; but the pecuniary loss in this case would fall, not on the Government, but on the unfortunate public creditors who, relying on the good faith of Government, would find to their ruin that their confidence had been misplaced. An alternative producing such results cannot be entertained for a moment. Any sacrifice would be preferable to such a wanton violation of the public faith.

If these views are correct, and if, as I believe, there are no other practicable means of meeting the immediate wants of the public Treasury, it follows that the resort to Government credit in the form of circulating notes becomes an absolute necessity. This resort creates capital, or rather it transmutes Government credit into money, which is one of the most efficient and available forms of capital. Government thus becomes richer to the extent of the issue, without absorbing any of the capital of individuals. I am aware that you, like most other advocates of a sound currency, yield to the necessity of adopting this expedient with as much reluctance as an invalid swallows a nauseating pill. I am not of the number. I believe the aversion to it is not well grounded, but, on the contrary, that the measure is wise in itself, independent of its necessity, and that it will give us a better currency than we ever had before. I will briefly state the grounds of this belief.

Money is an instrument of exchange. Its office is to measure the value and transfer the ownership of all property offered for sale. Where it consists of gold and silver coin, its average in all commercial countries is, as the statistics of money prove, about twenty dollars *per capita*, this being the quantity required, at the present cost of producing the precious metals, to make the exchange of money for other commodities an exchange of equivalent or equal values. If the quantity were greater or less, it would not be a true measure of values. If the money consist of coin and convertible paper, the aggregate quantity will still be twenty dollars *per capita*, because the paper will drive out of circulation an amount of coin equal to itself. So, if it consist of coin, convertible paper and legalized irredeemable paper, its aggregate will still remain the same, since the latter will expel of the other two an amount equal to its own issue. Hence, Government paper money, made a legal tender, might be issued to the extent of $20 *per capita*, without danger of ultimate debasement of the currency; and if the amount could be kept within that limit, it would be the best and most uniform currency ever known. The danger and the mischief are in transcending the limit of $20 to one of population, which is the proportion that the laws of trade award when the currency consists of coin, or of coin and convertible paper.

Estimating the population of the loyal States at 20,000,000, we need a currency of $400,000,000. Prior to the late bank suspension we had of coin, bank deposits and bank circulation, about that amount. It is now much less, because the suspension at once banished most of the coin from circulation, and also diminished the circulation of bank notes. This leaves a fitting opening for Government paper money. It is needed to fill the existing vacuum. I think nearly $100,000,000 would be thus absorbed without producing any sensible effect on prices or on the circulation of bank notes. The issue of $150,000,000, as proposed, would, however, at first slightly enlarge the currency, and thus enhance prices; but it would be merely sufficient to give a healthy stimulus to business, and thus enable the community with facility and promptitude to pay their debts and the heavy taxes which await them. And even this stimulus would not be of long continuance, for the Government money would ultimately displace an equal amount of coin and bank notes.

Another marked advantage to be derived from the issue and legalization of this money would be its equalization of the domestic exchanges, and its uniformity of value everywhere within our borders. This advantage can scarcely be overestimated in a period of bank suspension, when the rate of exchange between different States and sections of the Union is known by past experience to differ so widely.

As I have said before, the only danger to be apprehended from the use of this kind of money is its excessive issue. Four hundred millions would be the maximum limit, if we intended to abandon both coin and bank currency. Three hundred millions would be the maximum, if we intended only to abandon the use of banks of deposit and circulation; for one hundred millions of coin is required for change and other transactions under five dollars, below which denomination the paper money should not be issued. But no one desires to abandon our banking system, at least not at present, nor even to interfere injuriously with bank profits. Their conduct toward the Government has been most liberal and patriotic, and hence the Government should scrupulously avoid any line of policy likely to cripple them. For this reason I deem it improper to issue more than $150,000,000 of Government money, which would scarcely curtail the discounts or circulation of the banks, while it would greatly strengthen them by increasing the value of all their assets, including Government Treasury notes and bonds. And if your proposed banking law shall be adopted, it will greatly facilitate them in conforming to its provisions.

These are in brief my reasons for urging the adoption of this measure. I have an undoubting faith in their soundness. Our people have been frightened at Government paper money by its reckless issue during the Revolution. That was the abuse of the system, not its use. Look at Great Britain, which sustained an almost uninterrupted war against NAPOLEON for a quarter of a century, with no other money than paper made a legal tender, which was for most of that long period nearly at par with specie, and at no time more than 25 per cent. discount. I should prefer a constitutional limitation to the amount of Government paper money; but, in its absence, I am confident there is not the slightest hazard in issuing the amount proposed.

It is important, however, that this measure should be blended with liberal and prompt taxation. Congress proposes to raise by this means one hundred and fifty millions per annum. I should greatly prefer two hundred millions, and I trust you will so advise. It is easier to raise that amount by taxation than to borrow it, for taxation compels economy. I hope, also, that you will urge upon Congress the absolute necessity of prompt action on the measures of finance, for every day's delay is attended with grave danger to the public credit.

I have written with great haste, and beg you to overlook imperfections. Sincerely yours,

GEORGE OPDYKE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

To Public Speakers,

And others who make a free use of the vocal organs. *From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New-York.* "Brown's Bronchial Troches."—"I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purpose, and recommend their use to Public Speakers."

$200,000

IN ONE OF
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES,
At the GREAT FIRE IN PEARL AND FULTON STS.,
Jan. 26, 1862.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway:

GENTS: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner Fulton and Pearl sts., on the 26th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with many others.

The fire commenced about 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and the Safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours.

Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, Bank bills, coupon bonds &c., amounting to over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, being steamed. Your Patent Champion Safe gives us great satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents. Truly yours, A. S. FOSTER.

As the above safe has been claimed by other parties, we deem it due to the public to say that the safe was made to order by us for Mr. Foster, in the month of February, 1856, and was stamped on metal plates, *as required by law*, HERRING'S PATENT. The safe is now in our store, and the public are requested to call and examine it.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES—Lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent *Crystalized Iron.* ☞ The only metal which cannot be drilled. ☜

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

The Leading Stitches made by Sewing-machines are the "Grover & Baker stitch" and the "Lock" or "Shuttle stitch." Purchasers should test both at No. 495 Broadway before buying.

A-N-ice Skate for the Ladies.
CANTRELL, NO. 813 BROADWAY,
Has an assortment of CHEAP SKATES, readily adjusted to the shoe.

MARRIED.

LARRABEE—WILLIAMS.—In Portland, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 27, by Rev. H. D. Moore, Mr. A. W. LARRABEE, of this City, to Miss SARAH M., daughter of Royal Williams, of Portland.

DIED.

SEAMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, FRANCES JEANNETTE, wife of John F. Seaman, and daughter of the late T. Mumford Rogers.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 293 West 19th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CHASE.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 1, SAMUEL D. CHASE, in the 73d year of his age.

Notice of his funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

DIMON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 31, JOHN DIMON, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 16 Schermerhorn-st.

BALDWIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 31, JOSEPH WHITE, son of Capt. Charles F. and Mary E. Baldwin, aged 1 year.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, the members of Joppa Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 301, and the members of the Fourteenth Regiment now on furlough, are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of Geo. W. Jackson, Esq., No. 80 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HOW.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 31, ELISA B. HOW, wife of the late James How, Esq., of Boston, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, James, Benjamin W. and Calvin F. How, and her son-in-law, Henry Waldron, are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 113 Hicks-st., at 1½ o'clock, on Monday, Feb. 3. The remains will be taken to Haverhill, Mass.

WELLINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 1, ARTHUR EDWARD, infant child of F. E. and Martha Wellington.

His remains were interred in Greenwood.

HOBLET.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Jan. 31, after a short but painful illness, HENRY HOBLET, of the firm of Hobley Bros., of that City, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, De Witt Clinton Chapter, No. 145 R. A. M., Hyatt Lodge, No. 306, F. A. M., and the Fraternity in general, also the members of Engine Company No. 5, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 233 2d-st., on Monday, Feb. 3, at 2 P. M. precisely. The remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

RUSSELL.—In Great Barrington, Mass., on Monday, Jan. 27, at the residence of his father, JOHN W., eldest son of John C. and Janette E. Russell, aged 37 years.

CHAUVET.—In Nantes, France, on Thursday, Jan. 9, of capillary bronchitis, CHARLES ANTOINE, only child of Eugene and Cordelia D. Chauvet, and grandson of Francis W. Lasak, Esq., aged 16 months.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 53.—Feb. 1, 1862.
17, 12, 45. 59, 73, 20. 52, 66, 53, 39, 2, 43, 7.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 54.—Feb. 1, 1862.
2, 42, 65, 7, 77, 61, 22, 36, 60, 18. 76, 28, 46, 23.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL. Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, and Major RICHARD BUTT.

LAST CHANCE.—Only one Company yet unfilled.

Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.

The pay of privates is
SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Riggers, house carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANY H.

None but sound and competent men need apply.

Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.

One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.

LAW REPORTS.

Newly-Discovered Evidence in a Case Forty-four Years Old—Motion for a New Trial Based Thereon.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Patrick Gibney, Administrator, &c., vs. John M. Marchay et al.—This case was commenced in 1818, and it has worn out several distinguished lawyers, who have died in it. In this respect it is almost equal to the celebrated case of Jarndice *vs.* Jarndice, reported by Dickens.

It appeared on the motion that, during the year 1818, one Michael Mustagh, residing in New-York, died, leaving a will by which he gave the income of his bank stock, amounting to about $20,000, to his wife, Josina, during her lifetime, and after her death to his heirs. By the will the widow of the testator was made sole executrix of the estate. Soon after an action was commenced in the Court of Chancery by some of the heirs against the executrix, upon the ground that she was about to sell the stocks, and leave the United States. The Chancellor granted an injunction, restraining her from disposing of the property, and the cause was subsequently argued before the Chancellor, by D. B. Ogden on the one side, and Thomas Addis Emmett on the other. The Chancellor decreed that the heirs were entitled to the property after the death of the widow, and ordered that she give security that the property should be protected for the interest of the heirs, or that it should be invested under the direction of the Court.

A motion was afterward made for an attachment against the widow for violation of the injunction in transferring stocks to the value of $18,000. She was arrested and committed to jail, and at length discharged. She died in 1845.

The plaintiff then obtained letters of administration with the will annexed, and commenced this action in the Court of Chancery. The complaint charged that the defendants had entered into a conspiracy with the widow, during her life time, by which certain lands were conveyed first by the widow to one Elizabeth Hicks and others, and by them to the defendant Marchay, and that such transfers were made to defraud the heirs of the estate. The defendants denied the allegations of fraud, alleging that the conveyance was for a valuable consideration.

The case was referred, and the referee found for the plaintiff. Appeal being taken to the General Term, the decision of the referee was reversed. Appeal then being taken to the Court of Appeals, the judgment of the General Term was reversed, and the case remanded for a new trial. On the new trial judgment was given for the plaintiff.

Motion is now made by the defendant Marchay, for a new trial, on the ground that he has just learned that the widow paid to Gen. Bogardus $1,000 for the benefit of the heirs, as a settlement with them.

The motion is resisted on the ground that the widow paid the money solely to be discharged from custody—leaving the heirs to make their claim against the property after her death.

Decision was reserved.

A. Thompson, for motion; Frank Byrne, opposed.

United States District Court.—Jan. 31.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. Fifteen cases and one cask, marked P. S. N. Y., containing wine, Pycoch & Co., claimants.—This is a proceeding on the part of the United States to forfeit parts of six several importations of wine exported from England by G. W. Chillingworth & Son, to the United States, by steamer *America, Canada* and *Persia*, and ships *Daniel Webster* and *Cornelius Grinnell*, in 1859. A portion of the wines were first landed in Boston and transported thence to New-York in bond. All were entered at the Custom-House in New-York by B. W. Pycoch & Co. The information to confiscate the wines is based on the 60th Section of Act of 1799, and the 4th Section of 1830. The cause has been on trial for three days, and the testimony for the United States is not yet all before the Jury. Thus far the Government has introduced evidence of Deputy Naval Officer Franklin, to show that the attention of the Custom-house was called to these importations by information received from Charleston, South Carolina, and a letter from Pycoch & Co. to a house there sending confidentially an invoice to be used at Custom-house there, and that thereupon the Customs officers visited the store of Pycoch & Co. to make inquiry in relation to the invoices, and that Mr. D'Aubigne, a member of the firm of Pycoch & Co., admitted that the Customs invoices of the wines were made up in New-York, from prices indicated by a price-current. The letter received from Charleston was put in the case. Upon this letter, and other facts subsequently obtained, seizure was made, and an information was filed to forfeit the wines in question for fraudulent under valuation.

After proving entry of the wines in New-York, the Government called Mr. Meeks, of the firm of Meeks, Gorman & Meeks, who testified that Pycoch called on him, representing that he was agent of Chillingworth & Sons, of London, and solicited an order for wines, proposing to furnish them at the lowest London market rates. It was subsequently arranged in writing that Pycoch & Co., in behalf of Chillingworth & Sons, would furnish wines at those rates; that Meeks was to furnish money to reimburse Pycoch & Co. for freight, insurance and duties on wines, which Pycoch was to pass through the Custom-house; that for the invoice Meeks was to give his notes at six months; that in due time the wines arrived in the *Cornelius Grinnell* and *Daniel Webster*, and an invoice for the same was received by mail from Chillingworth & Sons. Meeks testified that Pycock offered to withdraw the wine from warehouse, as it was wanted, and pay the duties, which was agreed to; that Pycoch did withdraw the wines, pay the duties and send bills for duties to Meeks, which were allowed.

The Government rely upon Custom-house papers to prove that Pycoch actually paid a less amount of duties than he charged Meeks, Gorman & Meeks.

There was also evidence that Pycoch & Co., and Meeks, Gorman & Meeks contracted to supply former with other wines then in bond on same terms.

When the Court adjourned, Meeks was still being examined.

It is understood that the Government intend to establish by Meeks, that Pycoch & Co. entered the wines at the Custom-house at a less value than that claimed of Meeks, as the lowest Lon'on rates.

The cause will occupy some days yet.

Wm. Evarts, and Webster & Craig for United States; John McKeon and Fredrick Smyth for claimants.

The Proceedings of the Pilot Commissioners to Discharge Pilots—Certiorari.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People ex rel. Ralph Noble vs. The Commissioners of Pilots.—The relator in this case was suspended from his position as one of the New-York pilots, by the Pilot Commissioners, on the 26th of November last, for alleged misconduct, in taking the United States frigate *Constitution* from one Stephen Stokes, a deputy pilot for the State of New-Jersey.

Claiming that no written notice to appear before the Commissioners was served upon him, and that no written charges were made against him, the relator now caused the record of the proceedings of the Board to be brought up for review on *certiorari*. The object of the writ is to obtain a review of the proceedings of the Board, and a judgment thereon reversing the decision which suspended the relator as a pilot.

Decision was reserved.

H. R. Cumming for relator; Wm. A. Butler, opposed.

Surrogate's Court.

Charitable Bequests.—The will of Samuel Samuels, now admitted to probate, leaves $100 to the Jewish Congregation, "B'nai Jeshurum," in Greene-street, and $100 to the Hebrew Benevolent Society for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum under their charge.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of John McIntosh, Wm. E. Bird, and Benjamin F. Joselin, were admitted to probate.

Sentences—The Merritt Manslaughter Case—Close of the January Term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—FEB. 1.

Before Judge McCunn.

Peter Reynolds, convicted of grand larceny, was this morning sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

John Hickey, convicted of embezzlement, was sent to the City Prison for thirty days.

Patrick Crimmins, convicted of assault with dangerous weapons, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Charles Schultz, convicted of assault and battery, was sent to the City Prison for thirty days.

John Carey, convicted of attempt at grand larceny, was sent to the City Prison five days.

Mr. Holmes, of counsel for Samuel H. Merritt, who was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree in shooting Swain, a Secessionist, moved that the sentencing of the prisoner, which had been set down for to-day, should be postponed.

Mr. Holmes, on behalf of the prisoner, in a lengthy argument, asked for a postponement of the sentence until next Saturday, so that communication might be had with the Governor.

Judge McCunn remarked that he had listened attentively to all the facts disclosed on the trial in this case, and had, since the trial had taken place, endeavored to find from other sources such light as would enable him (the Judge) to dispose of the case understandingly, and he was at a loss to discover the motive on the part of the prisoner for taking life, or to find that there was any intention at all on his part to commit the crime of murder, or to take the life of the unfortunate Swain. From all the facts in the case, the Court was led to believe that it was an *accidental* shooting; the language used at the time, the position of the parties, and the spotless character of the defendant before this unfortunate occurrence, and his mild and unassuming manner during his long confinement in prison, lead me to this conclusion, and I think the jury, or a majority thereof, have agreed with me, and consequently their strong recommendation of the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. Under these circumstances, I am disposed to grant the motion, and will do all in my power to place the case in its proper light before the Governor, so that the mercy of his pardoning power may be invoked.

The decision on the motion to arrest sentence in the case of Cobel, convicted of having procured an abortion, was deferred.

The Court was adjourned for the Term. Judge McCunn finished his third month, sitting in Court each consecutive day throughout the three months.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Fisher vs. Curtis et al.—Motion granted.

Brown vs. Beekman et al.—Inquest set aside and cause restored to the calendar. Costs to abide event.

Sloane vs. Rushmore et al.—Motion granted on payment of $10, costs of motion.

Middlelick vs. Livingston et al.—Motion granted.

Lingelbach vs. Wohlrobe.—Motion granted on payment of costs, and reference ordered.

Gray et al. vs. Olphine et al.—Motion granted, unless plaintiff within 10 days pay defendants' attorney costs of suit, and $10 costs of motion.

Morrison vs. Mills.—Motion granted with $10 costs, unless plaintiff in ten days serve complaint and file securily and pay costs.

Taylor et al. vs. Prince et al.—Motion granted.

Latimer vs. Glyn et al.—Motion granted with $10 costs, on condition, &c.

Pitt et al. vs. Keeler et als.—Motion dismissed with $10 costs.

Abolckner vs. Smitner et al.—Report confirmed.

Before Justice Leonard.

Morgan vs. Morgan, Jr.—Referee's report confirmed. Judgment granted for limited divorce and awarding custody of child to plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Keary vs. Jacob and Herman Rothschild and Samuel Brandenberger.—Tried before the Court without a jury; the bills of sale adjudged fraudulent and void, proceeds of assigned property to be applied to pay plaintiff's judgment and costs, and if insufficient to pay both, then so much of the costs as they shall leave unpaid, is to be paid by the plaintiff personally. Pleadings and Exhibits with Special Term Clerk. Judgment to be settled on two days' notice.

Before Justice Monell.

Donnelly, &c. vs. Ferris.—Motion granted, with costs. Judgment ordered for plaintiff, but not to be entered until three days after entering this order.

Mr. Weed's Letters from Europe.

Editorial Correspondence of the Evening Journal.

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1862.

Mr. Adams received a dispatch late last evening from Earl Russell, stating that as the United States ship *Tuscarora* had entered Southampton with evident intention of engaging the Confederate steamer *Nashville*, an order from the Admiralty-office would be sent immediately to the naval officer in charge at Southampton, to detain the United States vessel in port twenty-four hours after the departure of the Confederate steamer.

I came down from London this morning to confer with Capt. Britton, our Consul, and Capt. Craven, of the *Tuscarora*.

This new phase to matters will necessarily change Capt. Craven's switch. Instead of waiting for the *Nashville*, Capt. C. will leave first, governing his course outside by the best observations and calculations he is enabled to make.

It seems that something adverse turns up against us at almost every turning. *Neutrality* questions arise constantly, and are pretty sure to tell against us.

It is blowing a gale to-day, and neither vessel will probably get to sea. The *Nashville*, in dock, shows no signs, and the *Tuscarora* looms up outside about a mile off.

The Government has, I believe, refused to allow the *Nashville* to do any more than would have been extended to a merchant ship. No arms, munitions, or war fixings have been permitted.

Capt. Britton, the Consul, gave me a copy of an authenticated account, which shows everything provided, with its cost, making in all an aggregate of £966 6s. 8½d.

I greatly fear that Capt. Craven, entangled in this neutrality net, may lose the opportunity, which he so much wants, of punishing this pirate.

It is rumored that the *Sumter* is coming here. The officers of the *Tuscarora* hope she will, and say that they can manage both.

So far as Capt. Britton observed the Captain of the *James Adger*, the injurious reports, affecting his character for sobriety, are untrue.

I am satisfied that if Capt. Craven gets alongside the *Nashville* or the *Sumter*, or both, he will leave little for the Government to do.

Our Consul at this port is an efficient and fearless officer, qualities much needed just now, when and where a community that has profited largely and long from American commerce, is now bitterly hostile.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, telegraphed to Hon. C. G. Memminger, on Jan. 21, that the State of Georgia was ready to pay from one to two millions of her share of the War Tax, if the Confederacy will allow her interest at the rate of 7 per cent. until the sum becomes due.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 50 bbls. Ashes, 5,284 bbls. Flour, 447 sacks Corn Meal, 1,643 bushels Wheat, 1,718 bushels Corn, 4,376 bushels Rye, 2,155 bushels Barley, 3,476 bushels Oats, 2,483 bushels Malt, 5,656 pkgs. Provisions, and 888 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day were confined to small lots, including Pots at $6 37½; Pearls, $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 474 bbls., including 312 bbls. Pots, and 162 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Trade has been very dull here and in Boston during the past week, and no disposition is manifested by purchasers to operate freely. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "Buyers and orders from the West are scarce, and we do not look for any active movements for some weeks of any magnitude. The failure of the Government to meet promptly their indebtedness to contractors, has led to more or less embarrassment, and the delay in the forward movements of the army, and the fact that important events must be near at hand, lead buyers to delay purchases to as late a period as possible. The West is comparatively bare of goods, and we are still of opinion that a fair business can be looked for with that section, although it is evident it will be a late one. The purchases for the New-England trade have been very light. Business among manufacturers continues very quiet, and will no doubt remain so until buyers begin to show themselves in greater number. There have been sales for the California market to a moderate extent, and advices from that section report no change. Among the exports for the week we notice 435 cases, by the *J. L. Dunmock*, from this port, for San Francisco. From New-York, the shipments have been comparatively large for that market, comprising 1,062 cases by the *Andrew Jackson*, and 556 cases by the *Spitfire*." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1862.	1861.
For the week, cases	442	1,329
Since Jan. 1	4,478	2,954
Total	4,920	4,283

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 50 bags Jamaica on private terms, and 200 bags Rio at 20c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, at prices ranging from 30c. @ 32c. for Middlings, ₱ lb. Sales 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A moderate demand prevails to-day for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, at firmer prices. The reported sales, since our last, amount to 12,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 50 @ $5 60; Inferior to choice extra State, mainly at $5 80@$5 85; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 50@$5 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 75@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 80@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 05 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50	@$5 60
Extra State	5 75	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 75	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 80	@ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@ 6 80
Fancy Genessee	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Genessee	6 10	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is less active, but is advancing, the available supply being light; sales 900 bbls. at $5 80@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 35@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request including superfine at $5 50@$5 60; extra at $5 80@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Rye Flour is in moderate demand, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 30@$3 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 85 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more inquired for to-day, chiefly by shippers, and prices have been again advanced. Sales, 125,000 bush., including Canada Club, at $1 32; White Western at $1 45@$1 46; Amber Western, at $1 46@$1 50; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 40@$1 41; Amber Iowa, $1 38; Milwaukee Club, $1 34@$1 36; Chicago Spring, $1 30@$1 33; Red State, $1 38; Red Jersey, $1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been confined to 65,000 bushels, at 64½c. @ 65c., closing at 65c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 60c. @ 61c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 65c. for old do. and do., ₱ bush. Oats are in request, including Canadian, at 41c. @ 41½c.; Western, at 41c. @ 42c.; State, at 42c. @ 43c., and Jersey, at 41c. @ 42c. ₱ bushel. Rye continues in good demand at 83c. @ 85c. ₱ bushel; sales 5,400 bushels. Barley has not varied; sales 4,100 bushels State, part at 85c., and 3,000 bushels Canada East, in store, at 82c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales in Boston, 1,045 bales at 14c. @ 14½c. each, cash, including some lots to arrive at the latter rate; and 50 bales at 14¼c., cash. Higher prices now asked.

HAY—North River continues in fair request, at 80c. @ $1 for inferior to choice ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive at old rates. Stock, 483 bales American, and 45,235 bales foreign, against 8 bales American, and 25 tons and 27,062 bales foreign same time last year.

HIDES—Receipts have been more extensive and sales lighter during the past than the previous week. Messrs. Weibel & Weidemeyer remark that, "within the past few days our receipts from distant ports have been quite extensive, and will contribute desirable material to our assortment. The Californian shipment has been previously closed out, for arrival; a small portion from among them are reoffered to the trade, by speculators, at a profit. The plentiful supplies received, together with the long-prevalent inclement weather, rendered purchasers less sanguine than hitherto, and seem, for the present, to have checked further designs of speculators in the hide and leather market." Week's receipts, 61,312 hides; sales, 38,400 hides, including 3,400 Buenos Ayres, 21@25 lbs., 25c. @ 26c., 6 mos., usual selection: 3,500 Montevideo, 21¾ lbs., 25c., 6 mos., usual selection; 2,600 California, 23 lbs., 24c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,000 Orinoco, 21@22 lbs., 22½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 2,000 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., on private terms; 600 Maracaibo, 20 lbs., 20c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 3,000 Chile, dry salted, 30 lbs., 19c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 1,200 Mexican, 25 lbs., 20c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 400 Port-au-Platte, 20 lbs., 12½c. cash, as they run; 2,600 Western Slaughter, 50@70 lbs., 7¼c. @ 7½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,500 country Slaughter, 50@65 lbs., 7¼c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 5,000 City Slaughter, 60@80 lbs., 7½c. @ 8c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 238,000 dry Hides, 10,700 wet salted Hides, 1,800 horse Hides, and 1,000 bales East India Hides.

HOPS—Are in request and are steady, including last year's crop at 16c. @ 23c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole has been moderate, since our last; prices have not varied materially. The unfavorable weather has checked operations. Week's receipts of Sole, 54,000 sides.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been plenty and unsettled to-day; sales have been made of 5,100 bbls. at $12@$13 for Mess, here, and $13@$13 25 for future delivery; $12 75@$13 37½ for Prime Mess; $8 50@$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c. @ 4½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 4¾c. @ 6c. for Hams; 4c. @ 4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon rules dull and heavy; sales 900 boxes at 6c. @ 6¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is plenty, and prices are tending downward; sales 1,700 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7c. @ 8½c. Beef continues in fair demand, at steady prices; sales, since our last, 300 bbls., at $13 75@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 75@$12 25 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20 50@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 11c. @ 15c. for Western, and 16c. @ 21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 5½c. @ 7½c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Is less active, but is stiffly held.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 500 bags to arrive, on private terms. Nominal prices there, 12c. @ 13c., cash, ₱ lb. The British Government is said to have removed the prohibition on the export of this article. The movements in New-York and Boston, during the month of January, Messrs. Wood & Nichols review thus: "The business of the month has not been large, though quite active in a small way, considerable concession having been made by some of those who previously entertained extreme views. The offerings have been small, and chiefly taken by speculators and consumers, at 12½c. @ 13c.—a little of inferior quality at 12c., and one or two parcels, for forward delivery, on private terms. Most holders view the future encouragingly, and are not offering. Last advices from Calcutta report a falling off in the business to this country. From England we have the rumor of an intended removal of the prohibition, causing an advance of two shillings. The only arrival was the *Chancellor*, at this port from Liverpool, with 320 bags, sold to arrive, and resold on the wharf, making the total supply, here and Boston, 8,259 bags; deliveries, 1,063—stock in first and speculators' hands in New-York and Boston, 7,196 bags. About 3,000 bags arrived from Hamburg for the Government. Vessels loading at Calcutta, Nov. 22, were the *Union*, with 1,224 bags; *Fleetwing*, 2,330 bags; *Sarah Newman*, 1,626 bags; amount on the way to Boston, 12,277 bags; to New-York, 2,483 bags. Of the stock afloat, a large portion is owned by consumers."

SKINS—Deer are scarce and wanted. Sales this week light. Goat are in fair demand, and very firm. Sales 8,000 Tampico, 250 lbs., at 45c., six months' credit, and 85 bales Paytor, 140 lbs., at 25c., cash.

SUGARS—Sales have been made of 247 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7c. @ 7¾c., and 1,150 boxes Havana part at 7¾c. @ 7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in demand, at steady rates. Messrs. J. Med. Bensell & Co. report the business at their warehouse during the month of January, thus:

	Hhds.
On hand Dec. 31, 1861	1,000
Received in January	1
Total	1,001
Delivered in January	266
On hand Jan. 31, 1862	735
On hand Feb. 1, 1861	3,160

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., chiefly at 23c. @ 23¼c. ₱ gallon, the market closing heavily.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the month of January, Messrs. Tellkampf & Kitching review thus: "The Wool market, during the month of January, was comparatively quiet; a partially improved demand existed for fine fleece and pulled Wools, while the lower qualities were not much wanted. Our markets are nearly bare of stock of low and medium fleece and pulled Wools. Quite a sudden check has taken place in the demand for Wools suitable for army goods, the cause of which may be attributed to the unsettled state of the financial affairs of the country. The dilatory method of the Government in paying the contractors, together with the fact that there are now as many goods contracted for as the Federal authorities may require, and the unusual closeness exercised, particularly in the inspection of the goods, a great many of which have, we understand, lately been rejected for not coming up to the standard, have undoubtedly contributed to this result. Furthermore, a large portion of the contracts have gradually been running out, and the manufacturers are turning their attention to the production of their regular style of goods. We must therefore expect, for the present, to find less doing in those descriptions that have been used for the manufacture of army goods, and lower prices. More activity will doubtless occur in the disposal of the better class of Wools. California Wools have been in less demand; sales to a moderate extent have been made during the past month; stocks are light. Cape and Mestizo Wools have met with an improved demand. The sales of the former have reached 1,000 to 1,200 bales, the greater part from aboard ship; likewise about 600 bales of Mestizo, at rates within our quotations. The medium and low qualities of foreign Wools, of all grades, have been in good request; stocks are accumulating. When the manufacturers commence again to produce goods for general use and wear we may expect an improved demand for these Wools, and it is possible that a good portion of them may yet be wanted for army purposes. In the absence of sales to report, our quotations are merely nominal. The market, however, is much easier, and decidedly in favor of buyers. The Liverpool sales of low Wool were not to begin until the 23d instant, and the quantity to be offered not as large as was at first supposed; about 12,000 bales East India, and 5,000 bales of other low Wools, will be offered. The European markets have generally been quiet, more for want of proper stock than want of demand."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1862.

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont and New-Hampshire.

	Cents ₱ lb.
Choice Saxony fleece	47@52
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	
⅜ and ¾ blood fleece	49@52
Native and ¼ blood fleece	
Common fleece	

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece	50@55
Saxony fleece,	
Full blood fleece	
⅜ and ¾ blood fleece	50@53
Native and ¼ blood fleece	
Common fleece	

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.

Saxony fleece	46@48
Full blood fleece	
⅜ and ¾ blood fleece	47@49
Native and ¼ blood fleece	
Common fleece	

Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed fleeces	46@49
Unwashed	28@33

California.

Washed fleece	40@45
Unwashed fleece, fine	30@35
Unwashed fleece, medium	25@37
Unwashed fleece, coarse	15@25

Pulled Wool.

New-York City extra	45@48
New-York City super	46@48
New-York City No. 1	40@43
New-York City No. 2	14@16
Country extra	48@50
Country super	48@50
Country No. 1	45@47
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	40@47
Tub-washed	47@55

FREIGHTS—The market has been inactive to-day; rates have been depressed. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.; and by a foreign vessel at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 7¾d. @ 8¼d. Corn, 7¾d. @ 8d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s. @ 5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s. @ 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon, and Lard, 25s. @ 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 27s. 6d. @ 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. @ 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d. @ 10d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s. @ 32s. 6d.; Butter, 32s. 6d. @ 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d. @ 3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8¾d. @ 9¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork at 4s. @ 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. @ 7s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 30s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s. @ 32s. 6d.; Clover Seed, 37s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 27s. 6d. @ 30s.; Logwood, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Wheat, in ship's bags, 10d. ₱ bushel. For Gloucester—Wheat, in bulk, 9¾d. ₱ bushel. For Havre—Flour, 65c. @ 70c. ₱ bbl. Wheat 18c. ₱ bushel. For Marseilles—A bark, with extra heavy pipe staves, at $50. For Bremen—Rye at 18c. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British ship, 697 tons, to Liverpool, a British bark to London, a brig, 450 tons, to Bordeaux, one, 299 tons, to Cette, a ship, 900 tons, to Marseilles, a British brig, 1,600 bbls., to south side Cuba and back, a bark, 300 tons, to Havana, a brig, 2,500 bbls., to Bermuda, (deck load of cattle,) a British schooner, 1,200 bbls., to Turks Island and back, on private terms. Ship Mary, 1,149 tons, hence, from Boston to San Francisco, $22,500; a ship, 1,055 tons, from Philadelphia to Liverpool. Flour, 3s., and Grain 30s. ₱ ton, shippers' bins and bags; a Norwegian bark to Bristol, Provisions, 28s. ₱ ton; a schooner, 157 tons, to Tobasco and back, $1,500; one, 150 tons, to Gulf of Mexico and back, $1,750; a British brig, 117 tons, to St. John, P. R., and back, $1,350; two British brigs, 1,400 bbls. each, to West Indies and back, $1 ₱ bbl.; a schooner, 121 tons, same voyage, $600 ₱ month; one, 180 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, Sugar 38c., or Molasses $3 25; a bark, 318 tons, and two brigs, 284 and 318 tons, to Cardenas and back, 38c.; a brig, 243 tons, to Bermuda, $800.

Provision Trade of Cincinnati.

From the Price Current, Jan. 29.

The weather became quite warm, yesterday, the thermometer being up to 60°, rendering it too warm to slaughter, which helped to depress the market. The course of the market, and the sales made public during the week were as follows: Wednesday, the market opened rather dull and heavy, but the demand improved as the day advanced, and some extra large hogs, which have been brought in more freely from the adjoining counties, brought high prices. Thursday, the market was firm and the demand fair. Friday, the receipts increased, and prices declined 5c., the market closing dull. Saturday, the heaviness continued, and prices were 5c. @ 10c. lower. The market was unchanged on Monday, but was dull. Tuesday, (yesterday,) the temperature having suddenly changed, and become quite unfavorable for packing, the market was very dull, and hardly enough done to establish quotations. The nominal quotations for five, at the close, was $3 15@$3 30, and the rates obtainable for dressed, $3@$3 20. The receipts during the week and the season were as follows:

By Railways	16,329	From Kentucky	515
By River	2,058	Driven in	4,380
Total for the week	2,2?2		
Previously reported	438,508		
Total for the season	459,802		

With one exception, this is the largest number ever packed in this city before. No doubt now that the packing will reach half a million this season, and it may exceed it, as the scarcity of cooperage in Illinois and Iowa, and consequent low prices of hogs there, will probably draw a considerable number to this market from thence. Cincinnati has the facilities and the means to pack three-quarters of a million, should they be brought here.

There has been a good demand for mess pork the greater portion of the week, in part to fill army contracts and part from speculators, and prices close at $9 62½@$9 75, and holders asking $10 for the best brands in some cases. The advance of 50c. per bbl. in New-York the last half of the week had some influence on the market.

There has been a moderate demand for Lard at 6¾c. @ 6¾c. for country and City, in tierces, and the market closed firm. Country sold in kegs at 7c., and City was held at 7¾c. Not much put in kegs this season. Bulk Pork very dull, and sides, which were sold a week ago at 4¼c., and held at 4¾c., were offered the last three days at 4c., and shoulders at 2¾c., without finding buyers. The English and Irish markets were the chief purchasers, and they have stopped buying, hence this dullness. Green meats advanced to $2 35 for shoulders and 3¾c. for hams, but declined yesterday to 2¾c. @ 3¼c., and dull, chiefly owing to the bad weather.

Nothing doing in bacon, excepting that sold to the Government, and the prices thus obtained we give in another place. 3¾c., 5c. and 5¾c. are the nominal rates for shoulders, sides and clear sides.

Sugar cured hams are selling at 6c. @ 7c., the latter rate for canvassed. The quotations given in our last had reference to those done up in paper alone, and packed in that shape.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan 22
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 22
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 23
America	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 29
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 15
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Good fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to *Rev.* Dr. Osgood, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

P. P.—SEE TIMES OF JAN. 23 AND 26. WHY do you not write? Am most anxious to hear from you. Address through Personal, or WALDO, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to open a correspondence with a young lady, which, should it prove agreeable and satisfactory to both parties, is intended to result in a matrimonial alliance. He is a young man of excellent habits and great respectability, (being a member of one of the first families in the northern part of the State of New-York.) His character will be attested to by all that are intimately acquainted with him, as unsullied, and that of a perfectly upright, moral gentleman. As regards the lady, he would wish her to be young, not over 25 years of age, amiable, intelligent, cultivated, and possessing every requisite necessary to render interesting and happy the home of her husband. He, in return, will consider it his bounden duty and pleasure to love and cherish his chosen one. All communications will be respectfully and confidentially treated. Any young lady wishing to open a correspondence as above, will please address, in sincerity and earnestness, SHERIDAN, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

A BACHELOR, AGED 35, OF FAIR PERsonal appearance, doing a lucrative business, wishes to correspond with a widow lady, matrimonially inclined, either in City or country, not over 30, of good family, and enjoying a competency. A desire for a pleasant home and kind, sensible wife prompts this advertisement. References exchanged at proper time. Letters addressed to CHARLES COLLINS, Box No. 2,879 New-York Post-Office, will be held strictly confidential.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copper-faced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS.—No charges made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a fol

FINANCIAL.

ACCUMULATION $4,109,353.
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 1, 1862.

Office, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,558 50
Received for premiums during the year 1861	$726,399 46	
Received for Interest during the year 1861	224,238 74	
Total Receipts for 1861	$950,638 20	
Paid claims by death	$243,685 95	
Paid policies surrendered	117,973 14	
Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c	33,198 81	
Paid commissions to agents	49,636 84	
Paid physicians' fees	3,735 55	
Paid annuities	1,517 00	
Paid Dividends	204,096 26—$653,843 25—	$296,794 95
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1862		$4,109,353 45

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$65,967 29	
Bonds and Mortgages	2,582,461 18	
Premium Notes	1,294,054 28	
Real Estate	76,866 43	
Loans on Scrip	4,921 85	
Premium notes and Cash with Agents	55,082 42	$4,109,353 45

7,026 Policies in force, Insuring $23,481,353 00
364 New Policies have been issued during the year.
Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862 1,088,966 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862 2,665,589 50

The Directors have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 5 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company; and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1860 during the year 1862.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1861		$2,004,857 80
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1861	$505,394 77	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	102,696 62	
Net amount of Rents, deducting charges	4,558 41	$612,649 80
Total		$2,617,407 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses by death	$169,369 39	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, and surrendered and canceled Policies	199,098 51	
Paid for Sanitary Commission and War Contributions	5,275 00	
Paid for Taxes	2,560 25	
Paid for Salaries and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	21,324 61	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c	10,076 02	
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c	56,863 17	
Reduction in value of Real Estate	4,000 00	
All other Expenditures, including Delinquent Agents, &c	2,902 45—	$470,640 30
Total		$2,140,787 03

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$36,238 45	
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	365,061 28	
Real Estate owned by the Company	145,819 00	
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	944,116 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing interest	320,109 33	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1862, and premiums in course of transmission	48,334 42	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	36,340 00	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	1,703 78	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	39,956 42	
Due, due from southern Policy-holders	63,155 14	
Amount of other property belonging to the Company	3,938 98	
		$2,146,787 03

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. upon all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1862, and a payment of 20 per cent. upon dividends before declared, from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, to be paid in cash to those holding certificates, on and after the first Monday in March next, upon presentation at the Home Office; those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, ISAAC C. KENDALL.
JOHN M. NIXON, JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING, JOHN MAIRS,
DAVID DOWS, WILLIAM PATRICK,
DANIEL S. MILLER, LOKING ANDREWS,
WILLIAM BARTON, RUSSELL DARY,
WM. C. ROSENBERY, WM. H. APPLETON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, HOWARD B. COLLINS,
GEORGE GREEN, PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., 8 St. Mark's-place.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Laight-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., in London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1862.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE and other Bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.

JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

THE NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, of Oswego, have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at their office, No. 62 Wall-st.

GEO. DEMING, Agent.

INSURANCE.

COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital $200,000
With a handsome surplus safely invested.
Last Dividend, four per cent. in cash to Stockholders, and
Fifty per cent. in Scrip to Policy-holders entitled to participate.

TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

COAL, &c.

$4 90, BEST RED ASH COAL.
$4 40, BEST WHITE ASH COAL.
English Cannell, $11 a chaldron. Parties ordering Red Ash Coal may depend on getting it. E. C. CLARKE,
No. 5 West 11th-st., near Broadway

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.

By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 31 CITY EXCHANGE,
BOSTON, Jan. 25, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share will be payable on the 5th day of February next to holders of stock, at the close of business on the 28th instant.

Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at this office

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 28th inst. to Feb. 5.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 26th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI
RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day.

By order of the Board,
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 400 HUDSON-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the first day of February next. The transfer-books are closed until that day.

By order.
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
No. 92 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on 1st February next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

ROBERT B. HART, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 59 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

JAN. 15, 1862.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 30th st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily. 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily. 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Dunkirk, Chandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 7 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:35 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12 ½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:26 and 6:05 P. M.; for Nunsey at 4:26 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—JANUARY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed'nday, Jan. 22, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.
Thursday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 25, 2:40 P. M.	Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.	Wed'nday, Jan. 29, 8 A. M.
Wed'nday, Jan. 29, 2:40 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 1, 9:30 P. M.	

Fare to Katontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.

We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces

Pine, ½ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅞ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅞ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅞ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ½ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1¼ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅞ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅞ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square

Also office, sheds, tenn. lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.

We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $15,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.

SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

SLEIGHS.

FOR SALE LOW.—A SIX-SEAT FAMILY sleigh, with three robes and two strings of bells, in perfect order, being equal to new; cost $400; will be sold for $250; being light and stylish. Apply at the carriage factory of QUINBY & CO., No. 820 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished back room, with gas and fire, to a gentleman and wife for $8 per week. Also, a hall bedroom to a single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOM AND BOARD, desirable for single gentlemen, may be found in a strictly private family, at No. 132 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. References required and given.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 170 WASHington-st., on second and third floors, each a pleasant large room, with bedrooms attached, if desired; five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

A SMALL, RESPONSIBLE PARTY could be accommodated with unfurnished rooms in a first-class house up town, and convenient to both cars and omnibuses. This is a desirable opportunity to any one requiring good accommodation. Rent moderate, to the right person. References required. Address, with name and full particulars, B. B., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, OF REFINEMENT, occupying a first-class house, have to rent a third-story front room and bedroom, adjoining, also, a second-story back room, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, to parties of the highest respectability only; terms very reasonable. Address ALPHA, Box No. 126 *Times* Office. Location, East 14th-st.

FRENCH BOARD—IN THE FAMILY OF A French teacher (strictly private.) Well furnished room, with modern improvements, on the first floor. A good opportunity for a gentleman to perfect himself in the French language. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st., near Grammercy Park.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES BOARD IN A private family; widow preferred; a neatly furnished room on 3d floor; location between Canal and 4th sts., New-York City; terms, with gas and fire, $4 per week in advance if required. Address C. R. M., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN AN EPISCOPALIAN FAMILY IN this City, or vicinity, board, with use of piano and conscientious care, for a young lady of nervous temperament, whose mind is almost wholly given to music and the church. Address, Mrs. J. SEYMOUR, Station D

ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHED AND IN very nice order, with bath, gas, &c., to let, with full or partial board if desired, in a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place

NOW VACANT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, consisting of parlor, with from two to four bedrooms, bath, &c., also, rooms for single gentlemen, on very moderate terms, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 8th-av. and 22d-st. Private table if desired.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, IN 19th st., near 6th-av., a second-story front room, suitable for a lady and gentleman; house is first-class; references will be exchanged. Address HOUSEHOLDER, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, A BEDROOM, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays; location preferred about five or six blocks above the St. Nicholas, and two from Broadway; the best reference given. Address Mr. O. F., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let one or two handsomely furnished rooms to single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 37 7th-st. Unexceptionable references required.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF NINTH-STREET.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, on second and third floors, with full board, to let; also, a few single rooms; references required.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms to let in suites or single, with or without board.

TO LET—A BEDROOM ON THE SECOND STORY, with gas and water fixtures, use of bath, at No. 323 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—IN THE third story, at No. 62 East 22d-st., near 4th-av. Neighborhood unexceptionable. Terms moderate.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED second-story front-room, with very large pantry, is to let at No. 62 Remsen-st.

HOTELS.

TO LET.—THE GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, with or without the farm of 200 acres, situate in Orange County, New-York, within fifty miles of the City. The place is celebrated as a family Summer resort for its healthfulness, beauty of scenery, fine fishing, good fruit, &c., and is reached via the Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage to the Lake. For terms, address S. CALDWELL, on the premises, or apply at 24 Pine-st., room 7.

ASHLAND HOUSE—NOS. 302 AND 304 FOURTH-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Very desirable rooms to let, with or without board, at moderate prices. Transient patronage solicited. Terms, $1 25 per day.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook the house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 88 Greenwich-st., Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts., Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR UNINCUMBERED CITY PROPERTY.—A superb country residence, located twenty miles from the City up the Hudson River, accessible by steamboat or railroad; view unsurpassed; house built with white marble in rubble work, Italian villa style; large and convenient; has twenty-two rooms; pure spring water; and gas throughout; furnaces, &c.; stables and out-buildings, stone; one hundred feet of glass house for plants and grapes, in prolific bearing; bowling alley, one hundred feet long; about twenty acres of land of the best quality, mostly in trees; strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, 4 orchard trees, and one hundred grape vines in bearing. This property is the most desirable on the river, and in the best order; recently built in the most substantial manner. A rare chance for a gentleman desirous of a first class country place. For further particulars inquire of A. H. WALLIS, Esq., No. 52 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic, heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the purest cold water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

TO LET AT EYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A large double house, with 2½ acres of land, (more can be had if desired,) and all necessary out-buildings, situated on the road to Rye Beach, within a half mile of the depot, and about one hour from 27th st. The house is pleasantly situated, surrounded with large shade trees, and garden and lawn stocked with the different varieties of fruit. Also, a small cottage and garden near the above. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale or to let for the year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

LIGHT ROOMS,
and steady power,
at low rates,
by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET—The soap and candle factory, of more than 50 years' standing, Nos. 146 and 148 Eldridge-st., with fixtures and good will for sale. A favorable lease will be given to a desirable tenant. Apply to ROBERT M. FIELD, No. 146 Eldridge-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE—In Madison-av., above 24th-st., west side, will be rented to a private family only. The house was recently built for the use of the owner, and is in excellent order. Terms reasonable. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BEIT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO RENT—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A FIRST-class house to a small and careful family. It is pleasantly located and convenient; has water and gas throughout. For further information, inquire at No. 118 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET—THE OFFICES AND STABLE FORMERly occupied by Dr. Alfred Freeman, corner of 19th-st. and 4th-av. Inquire of WM. L. SKIDMORE, corner 4th-av. and 13th-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers st will be let low to a good tenant; the location is one of the best and most central in New-York. Inquire on the premises of JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—AN OFFICE ELIGIBLY SITUATED. Apply to C. PAULSON, No. 76 Reade-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 130 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

A LARGE IRON SAFE FOR SALE.—IT IS nearly new, and is as good as new. Will be sold for half its value. Inquire at No. 12 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 East 14th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 220 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who fully understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, poultry, game, desserts of all kinds, also a little Spanish cooking. The best of reference given from some of the best families in the City. Call Saturday and Monday, at 79 West 28th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an experienced cook; understands cooking and washing in all their branches; is willing to assist with part of the washing; good City reference if required. Call at No. 202 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A COLORED WOMAN, WHO IS an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, wishes a situation in that capacity; or would go as laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework. The best City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation in a small family to cook, wash and iron; is a good washer; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 106 East 25th-st.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A PROfessed woman cook or housekeeper's situation wanted, by one capable of fulfilling either; understands French and English cooking, entrées, confectioneries &c., and the serving up of supper or dinner parties; no objection to leave the City or to go to Washington, having lived there in some of the best families. Call for one week at No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as dressmaker or seamstress; no objection to go in the country; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 280 7th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, as dressmaker and seamstress, and does all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery, and will make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 295 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Wages, $7.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion in a private family, by a genteel German girl, as housemaid or as cook. Best City reference. Apply at No. 93 2d-av., corner of 6th-st., in the grocery.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 340 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, who is an experienced waitress, and can produce satisfactory City reference from her last employer for neatness and capability, would like to engage in a private family. Call or address No. 49 University place.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant, of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Wanted, an engagement by a Scotchman as head gardener and farmer; wife will attend dairy and poultry; no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. Address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, by an Englishman, a situation as groom or coachman, or as groom to an officer going to the war. Has good reference; has been in Virginia the last nine months. Address or call to G. B., No. 15 East 19th-st., near Broadway and 5th-av.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in a dry goods jobbing house, by a man who can sell a good class of New-York State trade. Address for two days, SALESMAN, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A STOUT BOY, CAPABLE of driving and taking the care of horses and carriage, and willing to make himself serviceable, at a place near the City. Address FARMER, at the *Times* Office, Box No. 146.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN OFFICE, ONE about 14 years old, and residing in Brooklyn, preferred. Salary $50 the first year. Inquire at No. 36 Cedar-st., second floor.

NURSES, WANTED, TWO NURSES, ONE A French and the other an English woman; must both be Protestants, and have the most unexceptionable references; liberal wages will be given to those who meet the requirements. Apply at No. 496 2d-av., from 1 till 3 o'clock.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A MIDDLE AGED PROTestant woman, as nurse. She must be experienced and understand the care of children; best of references required; wages $12 a month. Call at No. 16 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh. MRS. REED.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN OF ability and information, in a foreign and domestic wholesale hosiery business. To one who can assist in building up a business mainly upon cash principles, an offer for present and prospective remuneration will be made. Address J. M. & Co., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

A SALESMAN.—BUTTER AND CHEESE SALESman wanted; one who thoroughly understands qualities and is acquainted with the trade; salary $500. Address, with real name and reference, DAIRY, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

DRUGGIST WANTED.—ONE WHO IS WELL acquainted with the wholesale and retail druggist business of this City; an old merchant preferred. Good salary to a good man. First-class men only need apply. Address with the best of reference or none, Box No. 3,054 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, WAGES $10 per week; two porters; four girls to travel. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN A PLEASant village, about thirty miles from New-York, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The house is only new; the lot is 165 feet square, well stocked with excellent fruit, a good barn and wagon-house, and all necessary out-buildings complete. Price $2,500. The largest portion can remain on bond and mortgage if required. For particulars apply to CHARLES SMITH, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FIRST-CLASS three story brick brown stone house, basement, counter cellar, with high stone stoop, with all the modern improvements; lot, 20 by 100 feet; also, one lot, 24 by 100 feet, in South 10th-st. Also, to let or for sale cheap, at Newtown, two story house, wagon house, 20 lots of ground. Inquire of the house west of Bedford-av., in Wilson-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington sts., Brooklyn; lot 50x 150 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

A PERSON ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY offers for $6,000 property that cost over $10,000 in one parcel, or in 600 parts for $10 each, including a superior stone-front house. Apply at No. 96 Maiden-lane, from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PART

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Vote upon the Finance Resolutions—Its Supposed Political Significance—The Passenger and Baggage Express Company—The Harbor Defences of New-York—The Public Printing Swindles—The Bright Resolution Again—The State Normal School, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862.

I have noticed among some of the members a tendency to attach some political significance to the vote upon the Finance resolutions, taken yesterday. The Democrats, who are disposed to find substantial comfort in very ephemeral hopes, see in it a successful effort of their former coadjutors, who so nobly left party ranks last Fall to again put on party trammels, and having emerged from darkness into marvelous light—the light of a pure and exalted patriotism, that rises superior to party, and gleams the only beacon of hope for the salvation of a great nation, struggling amid untold perils—to return again to party blindness and darkness. I must confess that I could see no such design running through the debate, and I think these members do their compeers a vast injustice by putting such a construction upon their actions. There *was* a difference of opinion, but *such* a difference only, I am fain to believe, as can exist between honest patriots, all striving for the best good of a common country without a single taint of hateful partisanship and insidious party chicanery. No man who has the true spirit of patriotism can lay such a charge upon such a slight foundation. Says a good book, "To the pure all things are pure." Why then attempt to draw this debate down from its present honest position, and through the slime of party. I am glad to have a better opinion of this Legislature than that, and I think its actions thus far deserve it.

Whatever may be the character of the act incorporating the Passenger and Baggage Express Company or, as it is called under its new name, "The New-York and Brooklyn Carrying Company," it is becoming evident that the people, throughout the whole State, are very much of the opinion that some such act is needed to suppress the abuses of hackmen in your city, for the majority of all petitions introduced this morning from all the counties were upon this subject, and praying for the passage of the act. The Committee on Cities have the matter in charge, and the reliable character of the gentlemen composing that committee is a guarantee that any action will be carefully guarded against fraud. So many bogus bills of a similar kind have been brought before the Legislature in the few years past, that anything of the kind is justly regarded with suspicion.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a memorial from Dr. J. MORRISON HUNTER, upon the Harbor Defences of the City of New-York, presenting the merits of an invention of his for submarine defence. Mr. PIERCE said that the memorial was chiefly valuable for the information that it contained with reference to the inadequacy of the present defences, and moved that it be printed and referred to the Board of Engineers, having the subject in charge, with the request to submit such points for legislation, in the premises, as they may deem advisable. The motion was passed. The Committee on Cities reported favorably upon the bill for improving the Central Park.

Quite an animated discussion took place upon the expenses of public printing, and the Committee gave the House a good deal of information upon the subject, which will do much to enable it to act more intelligently hereafter in ordering its supplies of public documents.

Last year the expenses exceeded the contract of $32,000 by more than half, owing to a lack of this very information among members as to the terms of the contract. Most of the session was taken up in discussing the details of sundry resolutions, introduced in the report of the Committee of Public Printing, involving this whole subject.

Mr. PHELPS, of New-York, introduced a bill repealing so much of the law upon that subject as permits the owners of private wharves from building fences between them. The simple design is to leave the wharves open and free. Mr. CODDINGTON introduced his bill in regard to the public health of the City of New-York, and, after transacting various business, of no special interest, the House adjourned until Monday evening. It certainly has been industrious this week, and, although some of its members have made Buncombe speeches, they have had the grace to hold evening sessions to do it in.

In the Senate, the resolutions upon the expulsion of Senator BRIGHT again came up, and elicited considerable debate and a good deal *more* ingenuity in staving off a vote until after the hour of adjournment. This finally accomplished, and the probability is that the final question will be taken in the United States Senate before any concurrent resolutions can be passed in the Legislature. The case now stands in this way: The original resolution was simply to instruct the Senators of this State to vote for the expulsion of BRIGHT. Yesterday, Senator TRUMAN offered the following substitute:

Whereas, JESSE D. BRIGHT, a member of the United States Senate, openly avows himself the author of a letter directed to "his Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America," introducing one THOMAS B. LINCOLN as a person having "an improved firearm for sale," and as a perfectly "safe and reliable person," thereby showing his complicity with traitors; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Legislature of the State of New-York JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Indiana, is a traitor, and ought to be removed from his seat in the United States Senate.

Mr. ANGEL moved to amend by inserting after the word resolved "If the foregoing preamble be true."

The debate, this morning opened upon the amendment to the substitute proposed by Mr. ANGEL. After considerable debate, Mr. ANGEL said at the time he offered the amendment, he supposed that there was some doubt as to whether the letter written by Mr. BRIGHT was after or before the election of JEFF. DAVIS to the Presidency of the so-called Confederacy. He was informed by Senators that it was written after his choice to that position, and he would therefore withdraw his amendment, and would say that if such was the case, he was ready to vote for the original resolutions without an amendment whatever.

This left the way clear for another amendment, which Mr. HUTCHINSON introduced in the form of a substitute, almost the same as Mr. TRUMAN'S except it based their action upon "admitted facts and testimony." Senator ROBERTSON moved that this subject be referred to the Judiciary Committee, saying that he saw by the papers that BRIGHT would be expelled on Monday or Tuesday at any rate, and the resolution could not be passed by both Houses to do any good in Washington, and if it was only to be passed to furnish a precedent, it was certainly wise to send it to the Judiciary Committee to test its propriety. The motion was lost by a large vote. Mr. TRUMAN then withdrew his substitute, that Senator BELL might have a chance to offer still another, which was simply declaratory that in the opinion of this Legislature, Senator BRIGHT was a traitor, and ought to be removed from his seat in the Senate. Mr. BRADLEY, from New-York, moved to amend by striking out all after the word traitor, and inserting "and ought to be tried for treason." This motion was lost by a large vote. Senator ROBERTSON then moved to take a final vote on this subject at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, and called the "Yeas and Nays." The motion was lost, but the time for adjournment had come, and the President declared the Senate adjourned until Monday evening. Thus by the too great anxiety of its friends to get a particular form of resolution, and the dexterous use of parliamentary tactics, these resolutions are deferred until their passage is needless. The character of the votes in the Senate, and the universal spirit of the speeches, show, however, no very sublime regard for Mr. BRIGHT, and he will derive but cold comfort from the failure to pass the resolutions, while the Legislature is saved the necessity of placing itself on record where its appearance would, to say the least, be a matter of doubtful propriety.

Want of time prevented me from mentioning the closing exercises of the State Normal School in my letter of yesterday. They took place in Tweddle Hall, which was closely packed with an interested audience, and were of a highly satisfactory character. The compositions of both ladies and gentlemen showed that they have been taught to analyze their thoughts carefully, to exercise a careful discrimination in expressing them, and to use them vigorously. The parting address of the Principal possessed two prime merits; it was brief and pregnant. Its main idea was, that the object of life was not to amass knowledge, as a miser amasses gold, to hoard it, but to cultivate the mind to the active exercise of its normal faculties in the use of its acquired knowledge.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, the orator of the occasion, excused himself from an extended address on account of his multiplied duties and interruptions, but spoke forcibly of the importance of adapting the studies and the mode of training to the natural bent of the different classes of mind, and of the effect which sound mental culture has in making good and loyal citizens, as well as cultivated men and women. Altogether, the exercises were such as to warrant the highest hopes for the usefulness of the institution, and the ideas expressed such, that if acted upon in the education of the youth of the State, will go far toward giving them great intellectual force and vigor to grapple with any duties that the future may require at their hands, for

"Deep subtle wits,
In truth, are MASTER spirits in the world."

H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 1.

A petition was presented for the passage of the Metropolitan Health bill.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the act concerning the liabilities of husband and wife.

To amend the act for the benefit of married women in regard to the insuring of the lives of their husbands.

The financial resolutions adopted by the Assembly were received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FREER noticed a bill to compel Insurance Companies to make a speedy settlement with their creditors.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SMITH—To incorporate the Homœopathic Medical Society of New-York.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON—To amend the law relative to the money apportioned to School District Libraries.

Mr. LAW gave notice of a bill to amend the law summoning jurors.

The bill relating to the agents of Foreign Insurance Companies doing business in the State was passed.

The Senate then resumed debate on the resolutions instructing Senators HARRIS and KING to vote for the expulsion of JESSE D. BRIGHT from the United States Senate.

The opponents of the resolutions spoke against them until the hour of adjournment, when, without coming to a vote upon them, the Senate adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 1.

Mr. PIERCE presented a memorial relative to the invention of a marine and sub-marine battery for the protection of the harbor of New-York.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Making appropriations for the support of the canals.

To amend the Central Park act.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. PORTER, from the Committee on Colleges and Academies, reported a general bill to establish Academical Departments in the Union Free Schools.

The bill to amend the law relating to unauthorized banking was reported favorably.

A long debate arose on the report of the Printing Committee in relation to the binding of reports, etc., during which the subject of "extra charges" was ventilated.

The House adopted a resolution offered by Mr. PIERCE, declaring that no documents should be bound without a special order from the House.

AT a late hour of the session, a number of unimportant bills were introduced. Among them one by Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, to repeal that portion of the act amending the law for the regulation of the harbor of New-York, which permits the owners of wharves to erect fences, and prohibiting the erection of such fences in future.

Mr. CODDINGTON introduced a bill in relation to the public health of New-York.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill to allow papers on short credit, under $250 in amount, to be negotiated at a greater than the legal rate of interest.

Mr. ELY introduced a bill to authorize the leasing of a portion of the Battery, in New-York, for ferries to Staten Island.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill to bring personal property into the taxation list. The bill provides for a return of the value of the personal property possessed by any one under oath. It also provides for the disbursement of the soldiers' allotments by the State Treasurer.

A bill was also introduced to regulate the duties of Harbor Masters, and prohibiting the discharge of such duties through deputies. It is the same bill as last year.

Mr. REDINGTON gave notice he would call up the prohibitory resolutions on Monday.

Adjourned to 7 o'clock Monday evening.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN THE BOWERY.

Four Buildings entirely Destroyed—Several others Partially Burned—Loss about $75,000.

At 6½ o'clock yesterday morning a disastrous fire occurred in the Bowery, which resulted in the total destruction of three four-story brick buildings, and one two-story frame building. Several other adjacent buildings were very much damaged before the fire could be extinguished. The fire originated in the porter-house of HENRY MURPHY, No. 280 Bowery. From this building the flames spread with great rapidity to the adjoining buildings, which were occupied as stores and tenement-houses. When the firemen arrived at the spot, nearly all that part of the block on the west side of the Bowery, below Houston-street, was in flames; and this, notwithstanding the fact that the firemen were promptly on hand, and did everything in their power to arrest the progress of the flames. Mr. MURPHY'S establishment was reduced to ashes in a short time. His loss on stock is estimated at $1,000. He is insured for $1,500 in City Companies. He occupied a part of the building as a dwelling. Some of his furniture was saved, but it is estimated that $600 worth of it was entirely destroyed. Upon his furniture there was no insurance.

No. 282½ Bowery was occupied on the first floor by A. MARKERT, as a confectionery store. His stock, estimated at $1,000, is a total loss. He is insured in the Beekman Insurance Company for $1,200. The upper part of this building was occupied by various families as dwellings. They have lost a large portion of their furniture, upon which there was no insurance. Some of the most valuable of it was saved by the exertions of the firemen and Police, who, when it became evident that the building could not be saved, were very active in taking it out and placing it upon the opposite side of the street.

No. 282, a four-story brick building was entirely destroyed. Fortunately, there were no occupants in the building at the time, they having removed from there only the afternoon previous. No. 282½ was occupied on the first floor by HENRY GRIBBEN as a porter-house and dwelling. He had his stock, furniture, and fixtures damaged by water and fire to the extent of $600. He is insured for $2,000 in the Excelsior Insurance Company. The basement of this building was occupied as a hat and cap store by CLARK YOUNG. His damage by water is about $100, upon which there is an insurance for $200, in the Rutgers Insurance Company. Mrs. GRIBBEN lost about $100 worth of jewelry during the fire. She thinks it was stolen by some of the many persons who were allowed to enter the premises during the confusion consequent upon taking the stock and furniture out of the building.

No. 278½ was occupied by Messrs. LISSNER & BROTHER as a fancy goods store. A large amount of their stock was saved by the efforts of Capt. CROSSING, of the Insurance Patrol, who had it taken from the store and conveyed across the street. Their loss will probably amount to $1,000. They are insured for $2,000 in the Hamilton and St. Nicholas Insurance Companies.

Mrs. CHERRYBERGER, dealer in embroideries, occupied a portion of premises No. 280. Her stock was valued at $500, and is a total loss. She was in the building at the time the fire broke out, and barely escaped a horrible death by suffocation.

WM. MCEVOY occupied the lower part of building No. 276, as a clothing establishment. His loss is about $2,000. He was insured for $3,000 in City Companies. The damage upon his stock, which is valued at $18,000, is principally by water.

No. 278 was occupied by E. EDLER, merchant tailor. He lost about $700 worth of stock. He is insured for $2,500 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. PATRICK MCVEY, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, who resides in the rear of No. 244 Elizabeth-street, had nearly all his furniture destroyed; valued at $250, upon which there was no insurance.

The building No. 274 was damaged to the extent of $500. It is fully insured. The occupant of this building is W. K. PEYTON, dealer in dress goods. His loss in stock is about $800, principally by water.

The buildings destroyed all belonged to WM. B. ASTOR, Esq., and no doubt are fully insured. The four buildings which were entirely destroyed are valued at $40,000.

Nos. 244 and 246 Elizabeth-street caught fire, and were considerably damaged before the flames could be extinguished.

The Bowery was completely blockaded for several hours after the fire broke out. The Third and Fourth-avenue cars, also those of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad, were very much delayed by the engines and firemen that filled the street until towards noon yesterday, at which time the fire was pretty effectually subdued.

The loss on stock, furniture and buildings by this fire cannot be arrived at precisely, but it is believed by those who are best qualified to judge, that it will not fall short of $75,000. The origin of the fire is at present unknown. The Fire Marshal is engaged in investigating its origin.

Personal.

CARL SCHURZ, United States Minister to Spain, who, on account of his participation in the Baden-Baden revolution, was condemned, with a price set upon his head, and who traveled to Spandau, and there helped to liberate GOTTFRIED KINKEL from the House of Correction, is one of the political fugitives for whom the amnesty makes no exception. Therefore, in order to enable him to visit his home in safety, the Minister of the Interior of Prussia has issued an order to the Police officials to throw no obstacle in the way of his journeyings.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PICKPOCKETS IN A STAGE—EXCITING SCENE.—Officers NIXON and GRABEAL of the Thirteenth Precinct, yesterday arrested THOMAS FARLEY and JAMES RADIHAN upon the charge of robbing Mrs. SARAH SIDNEY, of No. 99 Broome-street, of a purse containing a considerable amount of money. The thieves sat beside Mrs. SIDNEY in one of the Dry Dock stages, and when they arrived in the neighborhood of Chatham-square, she discovered her loss, and at once gave the alarm. Both of the accused parties pulled the strap and sprang toward the door of the stage, but the lady was too quick for them. She closed the door and held it fast, at the same time crying loudly for the Police. Fortunately, there were a couple of those officials in the immediate vicinity, who came to her relief. In the meantime the culprits alighted from the vehicle, and ran in different directions. Then began a chase of a very exciting character, and to those who witnessed it considerably amusing. RADIHAN threw the lady's purse into an area, as he was running, doubtless hoping thereby to divert the attention of his pursuer for a few moments. They were both soon taken into custody, however, and upon searching them, there were found upon the person of RADIHAN, the sum of $98 folded in small pieces of paper, and concealed in different parts of his clothing. The accused were committed in default of bail.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—Thomas F. Hebberd to the First Precinct; Michael Mulcahy to the Second; James Lackey and Benson Sherwood to the Fifth; Peter Murphy and Charles W. Alexander to the Fourth; Patrick McNamara to the Eleventh; Charles C. Walker to the Sixth; Jas. M. Heatherton to the First; Philip Michael to the Thirteenth; Edward Dipple to the Eighteenth; Joseph Warrale to the Nineteenth; Christopher Smith to the Twenty-seventh; John B. Davis, George McDermott and Charles Ernst to the Twenty-ninth; and Isaac G. Iselton to the First and Wm. Hughes to the Ninth, Brooklyn. *Resignations*—David B. McCullough, of the Nineteenth; Alexander B. Manolt, of the Twenty-first; Wm. B. Raynor, of the First Brooklyn; and George Bevins, doorman of the Seventeenth, who has been appointed bell-ringer.

FIRE IN A MILLINERY STORE.—About 7 o'clock Friday evening a fire was discovered in the millinery store of JACOB LOEB, No. 368 East Houston-street. The firemen were soon on hand, and by their efforts the flames were prevented from spreading to the adjoining buildings. Mr. LOEB'S stock was damaged to the extent of $1,500. He is insured for $2,000 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. The building is owned by Mr. QUINZER. It was damaged about $100; insured in the North River Insurance Company.

SUDDEN DEATH.—JAMES MCSHAY, a resident in Brooklyn, was found sick in the street by the police, at a late hour on Thursday night. He was conveyed to the Sixth Precinct Station-house in a helpless condition, where he died a few hours after. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on Friday upon the body. The jury rendered a verdict of death from disease of the heart.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on Friday on the body of a child named JOHN COULEY, who was burned to death by his clothes accidently taking fire during the temporary absence of his mother. Deceased was only two years of age, and resided at No. 221 East Twenty-ninth-street.

BURGLARY.—The store of RICHARD WINDHAM, No. 13 Catharine-street, was burglariously entered on Friday morning and robbed of clothing to the amount of $30. One of the burglars, named CHARLES MILLER, was arrested and held to answer by Justice STEERS in default of $1,000 bail.

A PRIZE FIGHTER ARRESTED.—HENRY VAN WINKLE, one of the principals in the late prize fight at Wechawken, N. J., was taken into custody on Friday, by officer TAYLOR. There have now been eight persons arrested for being connected with the Wechawken prize fight.

A PICKPOCKET ON THE CARS.—On Thursday evening GEO. W. LANE, of No. 8 West Twenty-ninth-street, charged JOHN HOLE with picking his pocket as he left the cars at Hudson River Railroad depôt, Thirty-first-street, of his wallet containing $60. Justice KELLY committed HOLE in default of $500 bail.

THE PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.—The Danish vessel *Jurger Lorentzyer*, captured as a prize by the *Morning Light*, off the West Indies, has been released, on the ground that she was taken two thousand miles away from land.

THE WASHINGTON HOTEL SOLD AT AUCTION.—The Washington Hotel, situated on the corner of Broadway and Battery-place, was sold at auction on Friday at the Merchants' Exchange for $55,200.

An Alleged Lieutenant in Difficulty.

A WOMAN SWINDLED OUT OF $1,500.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday before Justice STEERS, SARAH A. GLAZIER, residing at the Napier Hotel, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, made a complaint against JAMES CLARK, *alias* JONAS ODELL, *alias* A. J. LIVINGSTON, who claims to be a Lieutenant in the regular army of the United States. The complainant alleges that within the last two months CLARK has obtained from her, by false representations, various large sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to $1,500. She alleges that, after having several interviews, he made a proposition of marriage to her, which, in due time, was accepted. About this time, he told her that he had that day received notice that two fine horses had arrived in New-York from Washington—sent on by the Secretary of War for the purpose of having him (CLARK) train them for the use of Gen. MCCLELLAN. He had not sufficient money, he said, to pay the freight. The War Department had forgotten to prepay the charges, and he requested the complainant to loan him $50 for an hour or two, or until he could draw the money from the bank, which request was complied with. The next day he called upon her, and stated that he was ordered to Washington to make arrangements about drawing his salary as Lieutenant; that he was to have $300 per month, and that when he arrived there he would be able to get all arrearages, amounting to about $4,000. This statement resulted in his getting another loan of $100. A few days subsequently he called upon her again with another story, and obtained, as she says, enough to make up $300. After that time, and up to the 30th ult., he borrowed of her, upon various pretexts, sums of money amounting to the sum of $1,500. He also obtained her gold watch and chain, valued at $75, which she has not since seen. The complainant has recently ascertained that CLARK has a wife and child living in this City; also, a woman who claims to be his wife, residing in Philadelphia. The complainant exhibited papers and documents to show that in March, 1860, CLARK was arraigned and tried in the City of Oswego for the murder of a man named ALVIN CURTIS. Justice STEERS committed the prisoner in default of $2,000 bail.

A Spell of Weather.

The Janus of mythology is represented as two-faced, and certainly the month just passed, which was named in his honor, has sustained the reputation of its great originator. Its closing days were distinguished by what the people out West would denominate "a spell of weather." Murky, dismal days, foggy, diphtheria-provoking nights, slushy pavements and crossings, possessing the sole redeeming feature of making requisite that extra lift of the gay balmoral, exposing thereby the pretty little an——feet, making fordings during the intervals of floundering vehicles.

The little urchins one remove from beggars, who ply brooms the worse for wear, and succeed as a general thing in smearing the slush and mud from one given space to another, are the only ones who bless such weather.

Skating, which had but just become an established fact, and to some extent had aroused the energies of the "nothing to does," was completely knocked in the head, if such form of speech be not paradoxical in reference to a foot exercise.

February promises to be consistent, entering upon us enveloped in appropriate white mantel with which no doubt rude winds will trifle, and sun and rain contend to annihilate, ere his imperceptible passage becomes like that of January, a thing of memory only.

The New Custom-house in Wall-street.

Our readers will remember that we have alluded several times to the prospect that the offices for the collection of Customs would be transferred to the large granite pile, known as the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall-street. The matter has been under negotiation for some time, and was yesterday concluded under telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury. Messrs. CISCO and BARNEY, the Assistant-Treasurer and Collector of the Port, are authorized to lease the Merchants' Exchange for Custom-house purposes, and the Government will take possession on or before the 1st of May. It is calculated that this building will afford such ample space for the purpose that the buildings in Broad-street can be relinquished. A driving way can be constructed to enter the basement with loaded drays, and an immense storage area be opened in that and the vaults. The stipulations of the lease will give the Government the right to purchase, should they prefer.

The present Custom-house accommodations are totally insufficient for the purpose; but the chief object of the change will be the accommodation of the Treasury in the present Custom-house building, for which it is admirably adapted. At present the treasures of the Government in bullion and paper are notoriously insecure, both against fire and assault. The building now occupied as a Custom-house is fire-proof, and very convenient for banking purposes. The Merchants' Exchange, to which the Customs are now to be transferred, is one of the most substantial buildings upon this continent. For the benefit of distant readers, we may say that it occupies the entire block bounded by Wall, William and Hanover streets and Exchange-place. It is 200 feet long, 177 feet wide on the next longest side, 77 feet high to the top of the old cornice, above which an entire story has since been constructed for the use of the American Bank Note Company, and 124 feet to the summit of the dome. It is built of the hardest Quincy granite, with walls of immense solidity (six or eight feet thick in some parts) and is entirely fire-proof in every particular. The front has a recessed portico ornamented with 18 Ionic columns, each composed of a single block of granite 35 feet long, 4½ feet in diameter, weighing upwards of 40 tons. The main hall or rotunda is 80 feet in diameter, besides the four recesses, and 80 feet high. The cost of this establishment was nearly two millions, but Government could probably buy it for half that sum.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Appointment of Bell Ringers.

The following Bell Ringers were appointed on Friday by Mayor OPDYKE:

Appointed.	In place of.	Bell Tower.
Frank Jordan,	Robt. E. Carroll,	Washingt'n Market
Cornel's Downey,	Levi D. White,	Post-office.
James J. Costa,	Wm. Miller,	Washingt'n Market
Jas. W. Matteson,		City Hall.
W. C. Waterbury,	Chas. Bierfield,	Essex Market.
Chas. N. Yeomans,	Wm. Quinn,	Macdougal-street.
John Shields,	Harrison Redfield,	Jefferson Market.
Reuben C. Mills,	Chas. Parkes,	Union Market.
Ab'm J. Hopper,	Jas. M'Cusker,	Mount Morris.
Jacob Peffers,	Wm. Taylor,	Union Market.
George Bevins,	Henry Rogers,	City Hall.
Alexr. Gray,	Jno. L. Van Wart,	Jefferson Market.
Thos. W. Wilson,	Wm. H. Swords,	Twenty-second-st.
Wm. Banham, Jr.,	Edw. D. McCabe,	Yorkville.
Wm. B. Simpson,	Charles Baulch,	Marion-street.
Wm. Rogers,	John H. Sleight,	Thirty-third-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Supposed Murder of John Canfield, Stevedore.

THE INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE CORONER—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

On Friday morning last JOHN CANFIELD, stevedore, left his residence in Rapelyea-street, Red Hook Point, to go to his business in New-York, and was expected home that night. He did not return, and the latest tidings of him that could be obtained were brought to light by a woman named ELIZABETH SCHOONMAKER attempting to sell a watch belonging to deceased, which was identified by the person to whom she offered the watch for sale, and he, knowing that CANFIELD had mysteriously disappeared, caused her arrest. Subsequently, TIMOTHEUS VOLZ, a boarder at Mrs. SCHOONMAKER'S, was also arrested on suspicion of knowing something about the matter.

The body of CANFIELD was subsequently found in in Buttermilk Channel by a boatman, and upon an examination being made, it was discovered that he had five ribs broken, and was otherwise injured.

The body was brought to the late residence of deceased, on Rapelyea-street, where Coroner NORRIS held an inquest yesterday, with the following named persons acting as jurors:

Geo. Lund,	Samuel Nagle,	Joseph D. Fuller,
Meshod Shannon,	William Butler,	W. S. Williamson,
James Karney,	John Reardon,	James Dawson,
Joseph Catlan,	John Mendes,	Charles Hanley.
Charles Mann.		

The following is the testimony in the case:

Mary Foley, sworn—I reside at No. 26 West-street, New-York; knew the deceased; only saw him once, that was last Friday night, the 24th of January, in my room, it was about 5 o'clock; he remained there until he went toward his home; he was very drunk; he left at half-past 10 o'clock P. M.; saw him take a watch from his pocket; he gave it to Mrs. Schoonmaker for safe-keeping; I heard him say so; about one hour after entering our room he gave the watch to Mrs. Schoonmaker; Mrs. Schoonmaker left the house with Mr. Canfield; Timotheus Volz was also with them; I was in the house when they returned—about 10 o'clock; Canfield was drunk at at the time he left the house; he slept part of the time while he remained there; heard Mrs. Schoonmaker say on their return that they put Canfield inside of the cabin of the Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat; have had no conversation with the prisoners since their arrest; am in the employ of Mrs. Schoonmaker as a servant; she said, last Saturday, that she wanted to see after Mr. Canfield, as he was drunk, and something might happen to him; did not see her leave the house to see after him.

C. F. Myers, sworn—Reside at No. 26 West-street, New-York; knew John Canfield, the deceased; last saw him at my house last Friday night, at about eleven o'clock; asked him what he was doing out so late; Mrs. Schoonmaker and a young man were in company with him; he was very drunk; Mrs. S. handed me a watch; she said that the watch was Canfield's, and she was afraid he might lose it. They then left; they turned toward the Battery; she said to Canfield that she was going to ring him on board a ferry-boat; Canfield expressed a desire to remain at Mrs. Schoonmaker's all night; she said "No; you have a wife and family in Brooklyn, and I will bring you on the ferry-boat, and then you can go home." I kept the watch for a few days; Mrs. S. called at my house on the afternoon of Tuesday last, and said she wanted the watch and chain, and said she was going to give it to Mrs. Canfield; that they were up street; I gave her the watch.

John R. Collins, sworn—Was on duty at the Hamilton Ferry on the evening of the 24th ult., on the New-York side, between the hours of 10 P. M. and 6 o'clock A. M. next morning; I know Mr. Canfield; did not see him cross the ferry that night; it is a common occurrence to see people intoxicated and take no notice of them; Mr. Canfield and the woman Schoonmaker could have passed through without my seeing them.

John McEwen, sworn—I am a bridge-man employed by the Ferry Company; I was on duty last Friday, the 24th ult., between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock; I remember on that evening a man and woman leaving the ferry bridge to go out in the street; Mr. Collins touched them on the shoulder to remind them that they had not paid their fare; they said that they had just gone in, and were not going over the ferry; at that time of night the fare is taken on the New-York side; it was about 11½ o'clock P. M.

Thomas E. Burch, sworn—I am a deck hand employed by the Ferry Company; I was on duty on the night of the 24th ult., from 9 o'clock in the evening till 5 o'clock next morning; persons might come on board intoxicated without exciting much notice; persons might fall overboard without being noticed; there are very few persons crossing at that time of night; it was a dreadful stormy night.

John Cole, sworn—Is employed by the Union Ferry Company as a deck hand; was on duty Friday night, the 24th ult.; do not remember seeing any one crossing on or out of the boat that night intoxicated; a person might enter the cabin without being noticed by me, drunk or sober; we were busy clearing snow from off the boat's quarter-deck during all that evening, which had a tendency to distract my attention from passengers.

James Cheeny, sworn—Saw Mrs. Schoonmaker at Mr. Ehrich's store on the night on which the watch was offered for sale by her; she said that she would take me to a man concerning the watch.

David Ehrich, sworn—I am a jeweler, and keep a store at No. 12 Rector-street; on last Tuesday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a woman called at my shop and showed me a watch, and said that she was sent by a man to sell it; she said she got the watch from a sailor, but seeing that I suspected her, she then said that she bought the watch for $10; she afterward asked its value; I left her in my store for a few minutes; soon after, Mr. Canfield's son called at my place and identified his father's watch; she returned to Mr. Myers' store to show me the man she bought the watch of; I asked Mr. Myers whether he knew who the woman purchased the watch from; she said on the way going down to Myers' store, that she did not want to be put to any trouble, and would sooner lose the $2, and let me keep the watch; just previous to the officer's arresting her, she asked the privilege to nurse her infant, and stated that Mr. Canfield was found drunk on the stairway on the evening on which he was missed; and that she assisted in taking him to her room, and that Canfield had given her the watch for safe-keeping; and that she had given the watch to Mr. Myers for safe keeping; after arriving at the station-house, she requested me not to mention that she stated having paid the $2 for the watch.

David Ehrich, recalled—I know the watch to be that of Mr. Canfield; the watch was purchased at my brother's store.

Charles Grau, sworn—I was present on the afternoon on which Mrs. Schemerhorn brought the watch to Mr. Ehrich's store; she said that there was a man in her house that wanted to sell the watch, and sent her to see it; that it belonged to a sailor; I looked at the watch and identified it to be Canfield's.

Timotheus Volz, sworn—Did not know the deceased; I reside at No. 16 Meserole-street, Williamsburgh; saw deceased on the evening of the 24th ult.; saw him at No. 26 West-street, New-York, at about 5 o'clock P. M.; had no conversation with him; he was in the apartments of Elizabeth Schoonmaker; Canfield remained there until about 10¾ o'clock that night; he was drunk; witness was in the room all the time; nothing took place between Mr. Canfield and Mrs. Schoonmaker; did not see any watch; he slept—perhaps one-quarter of an hour at the outside—in an adjoining room; Mrs. Schoonmaker went into the room with him, and put him on the bed; she stayed there, perhaps, five or six minutes.

Charles Handley, sworn—I am a fisherman; was out with my boat, fishing in the mid-channel, last Thursday morning, and in hauling in my net I discovered the body of a man; he was entangled in my net; I took him to the wharf foot of Conover-street; saw Mrs. Schoonmaker have a watch at about 8 or 8½ o'clock; she told me that the watch belonged to Mr. Canfield; witness left, with Mrs. Schoonmaker and Mr. Canfield, and went with them into Myers' shop; saw no watch there; saw Mr. Canfield fall three times—twice up in Mrs. S.'s room and once in Myers' shop; Canfield fell upon his right side in Mrs. S.'s room, and fell upon a cradle; in Myer's shop he fell upon the flat of the floor; went out of Myers' shop with them, and went to the Hamilton-avenue ferry; Mr. Canfield and Mrs. Schoonmaker went inside of the ferry-gate, and witness stayed outside; saw them go on board the boat together and enter the cabin; she returned in about five or six minutes; I had not been drinking anything that night; witness went with Mrs. S. to her residence as soon as Canfield had been placed on the boat; saw no watch after that; stayed at Mrs. S.'s all night; saw nothing more of Mr. Canfield.

To Juror—Saw no liquor at Mrs. Schoonmaker's house; Mr. Canfield drank once, and witness and Mrs. Schoonmaker drank each some beer at Myer's; Mr. Canfield paid the ferriage that night.

To Coroner—Saw the boat leave the slip with Canfield on board before we left the ferry.

To Juror—There was no difficulty between Mrs. Schoonmaker and Canfield.

To Coroner—Mrs. Schoonmaker invited witness to go with her and Canfield to the ferry because it was so slippery.

Elizabeth Schoonmaker, sworn—I reside at No. 26 West-street, New-York; knew deceased; saw him for the last time last Friday, about five o'clock, just after candle-light: he was lying on the stairs, and a man living in the house wanted to go downstairs for a pail of water, and found there was somebody on the stairs; he came to my room and told me so—his name is Kellogg; I took a light then, and went to the stairway, and, seeing that it was Canfield, I then took him into my room; I had to assist him; he said he wanted me to go on a ship and get some clothes to wash; that was the first time he ever notified me of any washing; he remained in my room until half past ten o'clock—I thought I would keep him there until he got sober; he did not sleep during the time he was in my room at all; he was sitting on a chair and on a chest; I occupy two rooms; Canfield had nothing to drink in my room; he wanted to go home; did not want to stay there; at about 10¾ o'clock he wanted me to go with him to the ferry; about 15 minutes before he went away, he took out his watch and gave it to me; I did not ask him for it; he asked me take care of it until next morning; when we went down stairs we went into Meyers', and I gave the watch to him to keep; Volz and myself then went down to the Hamilton Ferry with him; deceased paid the ferriage with tickets, and I stood inside of the gate until he went into the cabin; Volz was outside of the gate; a man opened the cabin door for him; I then returned home; got the watch again from Meyers last Tuesday, the 28th; I took it to the watchmaker's to see what it was worth, and then I was going to give it to his friends again; the watchmaker said he knew the watch, and had me arrested; did not say that I wanted to sell the watch, or that I paid anything for it; did not say to the jeweler that I would rather lose my $2 than have any trouble about it.

To Jurors—When he came into my room he fell over the cradle and upon a chest.

Louis Baur, M. D., sworn—The witness stated the result of the *post-mortem* examination, which was, that John Canfield came to his death by drowning, and the injuries to the body were not sufficient to have caused death. The Doctor further testified that the injuries were such that the deceased could not have walked home after he received them.

This closed the testimony in the case, and the jury retired to consider their verdict, which was in accordance with the decision of Dr. BAUR, that death was caused by drowning.

CANFIELD was 45 years of age, a native of Poland, and leaves a widow and several children, who are fortunately in comfortable circumstances.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Floods—California Assumes Her Portion of the Direct Tax.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 31.

After one week of extraordinarily cold, though pleasant weather, another storm has commenced here, which, doubtless, comes from the flooded portion of the State.

The storm, in most of the interior counties, has subsided, but communication with the mining districts is still suspended.

The Legislature, by a concurrent resolution, agrees to assume the California portion of the national direct tax.

A resolution has also passed the Legislature instructing our Delegation to Congress to urge the establishment of a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and Japan and China.

All the navigable rivers of Oregon are closed by ice.

Large Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 1.

A fire broke out here last night in the granite block, Nos. 283, 285 and 287 Washington-street, occupied by JOHN H. PRAY & SONS, carpet dealers; GEO. B. DAVIS & Co., and WILLIAM R. STORMS & Co., dry goods dealers. The building was owned by the heirs of FRANKLIN DEXTER. The loss is fifty thousand dollars, which is mostly insured.

Commerce of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Feb. 1.

The following facts are taken from the annual report of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce: Receipts of wheat the past year amount to 18,542,206 bushels. Shipments of wheat, 16,682,875 bushels. Increase of receipts as compared with 1860, 7,835,408. Increase of shipments, 6,816,542. Value of produce exports in 1860, $12,000,000; in 1861, $18,000,000.

Arrival of more British Troops.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Jan. 31.

The steamship *Calcutta*, with troops from England, put in the Bay of Bulls last night short of coals, and with loss of spars and boats. The *Calcutta* will come here for coals as soon as the ice clears away.

Convicted.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 1.

MICHAEL HENNESSEY was yesterday convicted of the murder of ROBERT